Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1862. NUMBER 154.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEAT
Madison street, between State and D
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6th,
BENEFIT OF MR. MYERS
Who respectfully presents the following
tertainment, trusting it will be thought
patronage he has always received from his
friends. The performance will commence
Serio Comic Drama, entitled
HUSBAND TO ORDER, or Why the Man
Pierre Marceau
Philippeau
Josephine
GRAND DANCE
Laura Keen's Waltz, arranged and
Thomas Baker—Orchestra.
To be followed by the entire new Farce of
WHO STOLE THE POCKET BOOK
Mr. Tomkins Tipthorp
FANCY DANCE
To conclude with the petite Comedy of
I'VE WRITTEN TO BROWN
Messrs. Myers, McVicker, Chaplin, Miss
Mrs. Myers
☞ The eminent Tragedian, JOSEPH PR
will shortly appear.

MAGIC, MYSTERY, MU
ROBERT HELLER,
THE ILLUSIONI
A NIGHT WITH THE MAGI
On Monday Evening, January
AT BRYAN HALL.
MR. HELLER, the renowned Illusionist, the Occult Science, Interpreter of Ancient My, Inventor of Modern Miracles and Origin Wonderful and Mysterious Science of
SECOND SIGH
Also, Associate and King's Scholar of the Lon Academy of Music, will appear as above in a
Grand Physchomantic & Operatic Entert
In which, without the aid of machinery, and cate paraphernalia which the modern practi professors of the Occult Science are constra troduce, he will produce effects
Strange, Mystical and Incom hensible,
Confounding the speculations of the ingen ing solution of the scientific, amazing and the mass; controverting the laws and Nature, and realizing the Eastern chantment, and the dark, legendary lore of
NECROMANCY OF THE MIDDLE
ROBERT HELLER is the originator of the perplexing and incomprehensible mystery of
SECOND SIGHT
which, eclipsing the wildest conception Magnetic and Spiritual Influence, has speculations of the Philosopher and Natur influence subtle and inexplicable, the Magician, with the electric speed of thought
BLINDFOLDED AND HIS TO THE AUDIENCE,
will recognize and designate every article show singular or occult the test.
Between the first and second parts, the MAESTRO, whose superiority upon the PIA is admitted by every Musical Professor, w
FANTASIA FROM LA SONN
Doors open at 7 o'clock—Performance to
☞ Cards of Admission 50 Cents. Children

MUSICAL.—W. Casper, Mu is prepared to furnish music for Balls on short notice, and on reasonable terms. born street.

METROPOLITAN HALL— be opened on MONDAY, Dec. 23d, short time only,
J. Insco Williams' Celebrated Mo
PANORAMA OF THE BI
Commencing with the Creation of the W continuing in Historical order down to the Captivity, covering over 4,000 yards of canvas Exhibition each evening at 7½ o'clock. Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M. Tickets, 25 cents; Children under 10 years cents. Packages of five tickets, $1.

DANCING AND CA THENICS.—J. B. WESTELL, from Her Theatre, London, respectfully informs the Chicago that he will be happy to attend Private Families to give instructions in polite and elegant accomplishments. For apply to Root & Cady's Music Store.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANC ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Satur rents only allowed as visitors. Assembly eve day night for Scholars and Friends, and no admitted except those introduced by scholars. Box 1852.

METROPOLITAN HALL— popular Hall has been re-painted and
PUT IN COMPLETE ORDE
And is now for rent by the night or week. heard as one of the best Halls in the Unit The first Artists of the country, testify that
SOUND AND VENTILATIO
It has hardly an equal. It will seat over two persons. The rent will be moderate. Addr BOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan Ha No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

General Notices.

LOST—On New Year's while going from Hubbard Court avenue to West Washington street, a Ladie Slide, attached to a black ribbon. The fi liberally rewarded by leaving it at 238 Rand

NOTICE.—N. Jackson, has sociated himself with Mr. C. SHULT purpose of carrying on a General
Produce and Commission Busi
The business will be carried on at the Old S Jackson, 205 and 207 Kinzie street, Chicago, under the firm of
JACKSON & SHULTZ.
The same care and promptness in business fore, will characterize the business of the new Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1862. NATHAN JA C. SHULTZ.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO and a small lot of Fine Imported and Domestic and a small lot of superior Smoking Tobacco, sold low for close consignment. Room No. at No. 208 South Water street.

ARMY.—Hardee's Patent tined
ARMY KNIFE, FORK AND SPOO
The cheapest, best, most compact and durable in use. Fully adapted to the wants of Soldie sale by Hardware dealers generally. ERWIN, Manufacturing Company, Sole Manu 57 Beekman street, New York.

LAND WANTED.—From to 2,000 acres of good Prairie Land, in in Illinois, south of Alton and Terre Haute not more than six miles distant from the station Central or the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, lowest price in cash, with full description, ested, and address in writing Box No. 3697 at St. Louis, Mo.

PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT COKE COMPANY.—The Annual Meeti Stockholders of the People's Gas Light and Co pany, will be held at their office in Chicago, on NESDAY, January 8th, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. the election of Five Directors, and other bus H. W. ZIMMERMAN.

NOTICE.—The Mercantile ciation will meet at their rooms, on M EVENING, January 6th, at 7½ o'clock, to elec for the year ensuing. Also, to hear reports of officers, and discuss plans for the future. It is hoped that every member will attend. MERRIL LADD, Sec

NOTICE.—We are paying o circulation of the
WEARE BANK, N. H.
And will redeem it at our office, No. 19 South street, in
New York Exchange, at par, or at the regular rates.
We refer to Messrs. Solomon Sturges & Sons, CRAGIN & CO., 19 South Wells Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1861.

WITH CLEMEN'S & TON'S Wood Sawing Machine, patented ber, 1861, a man can saw two cords of Wood one cord the usual way. Equally adapted for Timber, Logs, &c. Using one, two or more man power. Rights and Territory for sale cash or good property. Send stamp and get Address W. M. HORTON, Box 2109, Chicago.

FIRST-CLASS "DOCK" "Lumber Yard" Property to rent for JOHN MATTOCKS, Jr., Telegraph Building, east corner Lake and Clark streets.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTE Conducted by the Spanish Government. In drawing of Dec. 17th No. 12,281 drew No. 25,354 drew $50,000; No. 9,251 drew $30,000; drew $10,000; No. 3,632 drew $10,000; being capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street

CARD.—Drs. R. & J. H Physicians for the diseases of the
THROAT AND LUNG
Take this method of informing their Pat those desirous of consulting them in this p country, that they have opened a Branch
No. 11 ADAMS STREET, CHICAG
Under the personal attendance of Dr. JAMES TER. Special attention will be given to all dise affections of the
THROAT, LUNGS OR HE
To which branch of the profession the Dr. have for many years devoted themselves exc Hours of consultation, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Office, No. 11 Adams street, near Michigan New York Office, No. 37 East 12th street

FAIRBANKS' STANDA
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenl
NO. 25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

For the Holidays.

SANTA CLAUS HAS ARRIV
TOYS, all kinds.
WORK BOXES, every style.
DOLLS, from 10 cts. to $25.
OPERA GLASSES in endless ety.
SHOPPING BAGS, The largest assortment in the Unite
GAMES, TEA SETS,
And a million of other different articles for
Peugeot's Great Variety
No. 108 LAKE STREET.

Music Books.

THE NEW MUSIC BO
By Lowell and William Mason.
ASAPH; OR, THE CHOIR BOOK: A colle cal Music, Sacred and Secular, for Choirs, Schools, Musical Societies and Conventions Home Circle. Just issued and contains nearly all new prising a very attractive Manual for Singing collection of Church Music and a collection Part Songs and Glees, all in one volume. Booksellers generally. Published at N ner street, by MASON BROTHERS, N
☞ Price in Chicago, $1.00 per copy. ROOT & CADY, C

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
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Daily, delivered in city, per week... .15
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Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)... 1.50
... 6.00
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Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1862.

☞ The foreign news is more pacific, though the roar of the Lion had not quite subsided.

☞ The Democratic members, in caucus, have nominated for officers of the Illinois Constitutional Convention, which meets to-day, Messrs. William A. Hacker, of Cairo, for President; and William M. Springer, of Logan, for Clerk.

☞ Gen. Stevens has come to within six miles of Charleston, it is said, with his brigade of 4,500 men. The rebels surround him with eleven or twelve thousand. In a preliminary skirmish Gen. Stevens drove them back and gained elbow-room on the mainland, where he awaits reinforcements.

☞ The Senate manifested a wholesome reluctance, yesterday, in admitting Benjamin Stark, of Oregon, to the seat of the deceased Gen. E. D. Baker. His credentials, together with well attested papers showing his sympathy with rebels in arms, were referred to the Committee. Mr. Bright, of Indiana, was on hand to mourn over this departure from precedent.

☞ An expedition to Huntersville, the rebel headquarters in Western Virginia, has been signally successful. Gen. Milroy, with a thousand Ohio and Indiana boys, drove out a superior force of the enemy, despoiled them of their winter's supplies, and left the old flag floating over the place when he came away. Gen. Milroy is earning quite a reputation. It was he who not long since attacked and carried the rebel stronghold in the Alleghany mountains, although the snow was knee deep. He is an Indianian and a brave fellow; indeed, a luxury that's quite rare.

WHAT HAS CONGRESS TO DO.

The holidays are past, and Congress has re-assembled. The period of adjournment will have brought good results if, from the contact with the people, our legislators come back to their work with fresh resolves for a prompt and active discharge of their duties. The atmosphere of Washington is deleterious. The miasma and fogs rising from the morasses of fraud and corruption; the will-o'-wisps and false lights dancing here and there over the slimy and rotten bogs; the enervating influences of exhalations from pools fed by bribery and spoils; all effect sad transformations in those long exposed to them. Acute visions become impaired, the senses deadened, and the integrity of the man and the legislator suffers from ague, with all its shakes and chills. The holiday season has brought our representatives for a brief period into the healthier and clearer atmosphere. May we not hope that the people will be benefitted by the change?

Thus far in the session little or nothing has been done, though a great deal has been blocked out. Let them go at it with a will. This is not a time for idle dawdling in the lobbies and ante-rooms—three-hour day sessions, and those three hours wasted in buncombe speeches. All that is past in the imminence of the peril that now surrounds us. Any want of earnestness in Congress, any paltering and littleness in the measures adopted, will be indelibly stamped on the history of this great historic period.

We are in the midst of war, and means must be supplied for its continuance. We have been for long months at war without a policy. The war has been vigorously held back from glorious results. Contractors are the only ones that have reason to be pleased with it, and yet not all of these if Congress does its duty. Let Congress fall to work, and disappoint the fast thickening apprehensions that just where we should be strong, we are weak. Let them show the people that at least our Legislators have an appreciation of the momentous duties imposed upon them—far more weighty even, than devolved upon the framers of our Government. Let them show the people earnestness of purpose, a faithful vigilance that all the Executive branches do their duty. Our national credit will otherwise languish, our armies appear to the world like the monstrous levies of China, and the worst evils of revolution and anarchy settle down upon us.

TOKENS OF PROGRESS.

That constant organ of the Democratic party, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, argues against the wholesale confiscation of property in the revolted slaveholding States, and adds:

"There is one grand exception to this, and that is the confiscation of 'contrabands,' or negroes whose masters are in arms against the Goverment, and the reason why this an exception is manifest. If we are to seize Savannah and confiscate every rebel dwelling, it would afford only a motive to continue the war, in hopes that our forces be worn out, these houses and lands might be restored. But each slave once set free has got two hands equal to his master, and the task of recovering any number of such would be perfectly hopeless. We thus at once make four millions of friends who know the country and can bring under ground information, who as scouts and spies would keep us fully posted, where, without them, we are without information or friends in a hostile and unknown land. We also deprive this war (which has begun only to advance most unconstitutional interests of slaveholding) of any object, and the only supporters of the war of their entire means."

This is sound doctrine, and when it is uttered by such a journal as the *Ledger*, the friends of the Republic may well be encouraged. The world moves, after all; and there is reason to hope that the people of the United States may see the means of their salvation from national destruction before it is too late.

☞ The caucuses of Union members (republicans and democrats) of the Ohio legislature, at Columbus, last Saturday night, to nominate for the organization on Monday, were not very harmonious. The Senate caucus nominated the old officers, who were doubtless re-elected: D. W. Rhodes of Delaware county for clerk, and Loomis of Cleveland, and Morrow of Tuscarawas, for assistants. The House caucus nominated, after some trouble, for speaker, J. R. Hubbell, of Delaware, (republican); for clerk, Edward [illegible] of Cleveland, (Dem.) etc. As some of the participants in the House caucus bolted, it was considered doubtful who would win on Monday. The bolt indicates thus early that the Union State Government of Ohio is not likely to act in harmony. The U. S. Senatorship is greatly complicated. There is a general sound around Columbus that Secretary Chase would be willing to exchange his financial burdens for Senatorial robes if the Legislature would oblige him to that extent.

☞ Some idea of the way the Southern people take the release of Mason and Slidell may be found from the fact that the Norfolk *Day Book* of the 31st ult. consoles itself that England will not be satisfied with the simple surrender of Mason and Slidell, but will demand the surrender also of Captain Wilkes and Lieutenant Fairfax, of the San Jacinto, to be tried for piracy before an English court, and also the raising of the blockade of Southern ports, and the removal by the United States of all obstructions to Southern harbors. The *Day Book* concludes that if all these demands are not complied with the rebels will have the pleasure of seeing their enemies wiped out; if they should be gratified, they will have their independence at once secured.

☞ The St. Louis *Democrat* of yesterday says that on New Year's night a tragical affair occurred near the Four Mile House, on the St. [illegible] road. A stranger riding on horseback was accosted by an inebriated soldier, who asked if he was a secessionist or a [illegible]. The thus challenged party replied that he was but a simple farmer, and declined [illegible]. An altercation accompanied [illegible] words was progressing, when [illegible], residing near, came out of his house and remonstrated with the soldier. The latter thereupon drew his gun and shot Kaufhold, inflicting a dangerous wound in the chest. The victim was picked up and removed to his house, and the soldier was a short time afterward arrested.

Senator Davis's Confiscation Bill.

Garret Davis's Senate bill declares to be alien enemies all persons in the so-called Confederate States in civil or military service, and all who give aid and comfort to said States; and forfeits to and vests in the Federal Government, without any legal proceedings whatever, all their property of every description; charges against the Confederate States, $5,000 for every soldier and sailor of ours killed or dying in this war and leaving a wife, child, or widowed mother; charges them with the value of the impaired constitutions and disabilities of our troops, and makes them liable for damages done to persons or estates of loyalists in the South. Suits may be commenced by parties entitled to these damages in any U. S. Court in any State or Territory, and proceedings be, *in rem*, against any property forfeited to the United States as mentioned. Five years are given in which to bring suits.

☞ There is quite a contest for the Ohio U. S. Senatorship, to succeed Ben. Wade, and the fact that the Democrats (including those elected on Union tickets) control the House, throws the result into some doubt. Mr. Wade is a candidate for re-election, supported by a strong and influential party. No name has been mentioned more prominently than his, although there are half a dozen, more or less, going the rounds of the press. Cleveland wants the Senatorship, claims that she has "never had" a Senatorship, and nominates Hon. Rufus P. Spaulding.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY AT JOLIET.—On Saturday night the Post Office at Joliet was entered, and from fifty to one hundred letters taken. It is not known what money they contained, but the thief having ascertained that fact to his satisfaction, left a bag of rifled letters on the door step, where they were found in the morning. A small amount of change was stolen from the money drawer. No clue to the operator has been gained.

☞ Mrs. Banks, and the wives of many of the other officers of the division, are at present sojourning at Frederick, Md., giving a metropolitan tone to society and an increased air of refinement and elegance to the city. On Saturday week Gen. Banks and Assistant Postmaster General Kasson, and S. G. Middleton, cashier United States Treasury, dined at the mansion of Frederick Lyle, Esq., editor of the *Examiner*.

☞ The New York *Evening Post* again reminds the Government at Washington that while the English Government is prohibiting the exportation of saltpetre, lead, &c., it is quite active in purchasing all the best ship timber which can be obtained upon our shores. It has recently made large purchases in the vicinity of New Castle, Delaware.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* learns that an effort is to be made to secure the passage of an act by the Legislature, *extending* the charter of the State Bank of Ohio. It is said that Governor Dennison favors the idea. It is supposed that the "extending" feature will evade the constitutional provision requiring bank charters to be submitted to the people.

☞ A prize fight for $250 had been arranged between Henrice and Elliott, to come off about ten miles from Hoboken, last Friday, but the New York police got wind of it, stopped every suspicious person leaving the city in that direction, and arrested thirty-three suspected parties. The principals escaped.

☞ The Wisconsin Historical Society, at its annual meeting at Madison, last week, elected Hon. Increase A. Lapham, of Milwaukie, President; Frank H. Firmin, Recording Secretary; Lyman C. Draper, Corresponding Secretary; Daniel S. Durrie, Librarian; and O. N. Conover, Treasurer.

☞ The Niagara (Suspension Bridge) *Herald* is apprised from trustworthy sources, that a military company has been organized at Clifton, C. W., and that an application has been made at the proper department for two cannon, to be stationed at some point near Suspension Bridge.

☞ The Springfield *Journal* says Colonel Barret's Cavalry Regiment, at Camp Butler, is under marching orders from Gen. Halleck. Whether they are destined for St. Louis or Quincy has not yet definitely transpired. They will probably strike tents as soon as they are paid off.

☞ On Saturday, during a snow-balling match among the soldiers at Fort No. 7, St. Louis, a private named Habernicht was hit just behind the ear, and getting mad, he stabbed the comrade who threw the missile. The injured man is getting along well; the assailant is in the guard-house.

☞ The late Chief Justice Williams of Connecticut left $22,200 to be divided among benevolent societies—$5,000 each to the American Board and Home Missions; $3,000 to the Bible Society; $2,000 to the Education Society, etc.

☞ The Madison (Wis.) *Argus* has discontinued its daily issue, and falls back to a weekly edition, like the *Free Democrat* at Milwaukee. The *Argus* was a sprightly paper, and we shall hope to receive its daily visits again when times are better.

☞ The Second Iowa cavalry has been ordered from Benton Barracks to New Albany, Ind., to take its place in the army of Kentucky. It is rumored that its Colonel (Wash. L. Elliott,) is to be made a Brigadier General.

☞ The Wisconsin Legislature meets at Madison on Wednesday, but the new State officers, (Gov. Harvey, etc.) were installed on Monday. Politics are so close in the House that it is doubtful who will get the organization.

☞ Rev. Dr. Bethune, who is now in Europe, has been invited by the American and Foreign Christian Union to take charge of the American chapel in the city of Rome.

Foreign Complications Ahead.

[Washington Cor. N. Y. World, Saturday.]

Private letters, as well as dispatches, from Mr. Dayton and Mr. Adams, indicate that an attempt will soon be made, in both England and France, to induce the governments of those countries to raise the blockade, on the ground of its ineffectiveness. As yet, no formal complaint has been made to this government, but it is well known that the materials for complaint are in the hands of those who will endeavor to use it to the detriment of the government. The meeting of the English Parliament of the 18th of January will, it is understood, be the signal for the opening of the whole American question, including the effectiveness of our blockade. Sympathizers with the southern confederacy have been supplied with all the necessary data, and you may expect very warm debates and an endeavor to force the government into a position on this subject that will no be satisfactory to this nation. The proposition of Mr. Stevens, on behalf of the Committee of Ways and Means, to declare the Southern ports of entry abolished, will not, if passed, be regarded by the foreign powers. It would only serve to complicate the matter. Having declared a blockade we are bound to adhere to it. Should, however, our armies crush out the rebellion in Tennessee and Virginia, and our troops obtain possession of Charleston and Savannah and Mobile and New Orleans, Mr. Stevens's proposition could then doubtless be enforced, and would be respected by foreign powers. But when that is done there will be no longer any necessity for the measure proposed by that gentleman. Mr. Stevens's proposition for closing the southern ports of entry lays over, under the rule, to the first Tuesday in February, by which time it is hoped there will be no necessity for passing it.

An Incident of the Bombardment of Fort Pickens.

About twenty of the men, who had been relieved from their guns, were sitting smoking and watching the firing in a corner, protected from shot by the walls, when half of a huge shell struck and buried itself right in the middle of the group, without disturbing them in the least. "What's that?" asked one. "The devil knows, and he won't tell," indifferently responded another, and went on smoking. A ten-inch columbiad came rolling toward a group, the fuse whizzing and smoking. "Wonder if that'll hit us?" "Guess not; we're too near it!" Crack! went the shell, flying in every direction, but fortunately escaping them all.

Fire in the Peru Coal Mines.

A fire occurred in the Peru coal mine a few days since, which nearly resulted fatally. The fire originated in some way from the ignition of some cinders from the purifying furnace in the mine, and communicated to the coal in the bed. It was extinguished with some difficulty, the flames at one time reaching nearly to the top of the shaft.—*Lasalle Press*, 4th.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

How The War is Conducted.

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Gen. Stevens's Brigade within six miles of Charleston.

MR. TRUMBULL'S SUPREME COURT BILL.

ANOTHER CARGO OF PORT ROYAL COTTON.

Federal Success at Huntersville, Western Virginia.

REBEL WINTER QUARTERS BROKEN UP.

Strength of the Rebels at Columbus.

ILLINOIS RECRUITING SERVICE.

Position at Hancock, Md.

THE ARTILLEY DUEL CONTINUES

Who are the Government Spies.

ARREST OF SOME OF THE PARTIES.

Interesting Foreign News.

ENGLISH COMMENTS MORE PACIFIC.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1862.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment to Sherman's bill re-organizing the Supreme Court, is as follows:

Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina constitute the 4th Circuit; South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida constitute the 5th Circuit; Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee constitute the 6th Circuit; Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota constitute the 8th Circuit; and Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Iowa constitute the 9th Circuit.

Sherman's bill put Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan together.

The general verdict is that Lovejoy had the better of all his antagonists in the debate to-day. The remarks of the Kentuckians show a divided opinion among them, part preferring to have the Union destroyed rather than slavery, and part holding the opposite ground; Mr. Wickliffe in the former category, and Mr. Mallory in the latter. Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, has completely gone over to the pro-slavery side.

Michael Lanahan, hung to-day for murder, was a private in Co. A, 2d U. S. Infantry. The evidence before the Court Martial shows that he was a private of guard, and on first relief, Oct. 4th; but was not at hand when the time for posting guard arrived. As Sergeant Jos. Brennan, in command of the guard, was about posting another in his place, Lanahan appeared. The Sergeant turned sharply upon and slapped him, saying he was never in his place. A few minutes subsequently, as Brennan was passing by his post, Lanahan killed him. The General Order confirming the sentence, remarks that though it is very reprehensible for officers to strike soldiers, (except when absolutely necessary to repress disorder, and never allowable as punishment,) yet, for a soldier, because of being struck, to shoot his immediate superior, is at war with every principle of military subordination.

The circumstances show that the prisoner, having old scores with the sergeant, loaded his musket on purpose to shoot him. The execution took place half a mile from the avenue, at 11.30, in presence of 2500 regular soldiers from different regiments of regular infantry, who formed a hollow square about the gallows, to which they escorted the prisoner in a close carriage. He only said "Good bye! Old soldiers! Good bye!" After prayers with the priest, the trap fell. The corpse was encoffined, and carried to the cemetery in an army wagon, in presence of a thousand spectators, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Georgia rebel General Jackson, and Gen. Lander, were still shelling each other across the river, at Hancock. Although Jackson's forces are altogether stronger, he had done no harm to any man in the town up to that hour.

The committee of ways and means will probably report, to-morrow, a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a hundred millions of demand Treasury notes, and making them legal tender.

A bill empowering the New York Assay Office to coin gold and silver will be introduced to-morrow.

Gen. Patterson was before the Committee on the conduct of the war, to-day.

Gen. Rosecrans has received the following dispatch, dated Wheeling, January 6th, stating that Gen. Milroy's expedition to Huntersville is a perfect success. He routed the rebels, killing a large number, capturing three hundred barrels of flour, 300 barrels beef, large quantities of stores of all kinds, and several boxes of Sharp's carbines and sabres. The force under Gen. Milroy did not exceed 1,000, infantry and cavalry.

Patrick Brennan of the 2d Infantry was hung to-day for the murder of Joseph Brown, Sergeant of the Guard at Georgetown, some time since. The regular regiments on this side witnessed the scene.

The report of the Potter investigating Committee on the loyalty of Government employees will be presented this week. It will be in pamphlet form, of three hundred pages, testimony included.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, January 6, 1862.

News from Rolla states that Sigel's resignation has created great excitement among the troops. Many other German officers have resigned.

The 1st Kansas regiment propose to remain a while in Lexington. Their officers have a list of prominent secessionists in Lexington, and will probably exercise large discretion before they leave.

Gen. Halleck has suspended proceedings in enforcing the $10,000 assessment.

Billy Mulligan has been ordered to cease wearing military uniform, not being attached to the army.

The Provost Marshal has ordered liquor saloons closed at 11 P. M., and has empowered the police to arrest disorderly and riotous soldiers anywhere. The order was badly needed.

Gen. Schofield has returned from North Missouri. He captured with his command 80 supposed bridge-burners, independent of those secured by Gen. Prentiss. He found that the most reliable information in every instance of rebel whereabouts was obtained from negroes. Fifty of the prisoners have arrived here.

No orders have yet been issued to remove our prisoners from McDowell's college to the Alton Penitentiary.

A Military Commission, presided over by Gen. Sturgis, found one Edward Mabie guilty of declaring his intention to go South and embark in privateering, and sentenced him to pay a fine of one thousand dollars and remain a prisoner till the end of the war.

THE CONVENTION.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 6.

At the Democratic Caucus held this evening, in the Supreme Court room, Wm. A. Hacker, of Cairo, was nominated for President of the Convention over Sam. A. Buckmaster, of Madison, on the second ballot, by a vote of 25 to 22. William M. Springer, of Logan, was nominated over James W. Sheahan, of Chicago, for Clerk, on the 1st ballot, by a vote of 30 to 17.

It is thought that Buckmaster, who is a very strong man with the Democracy, went under in trying to carry Sheahan.

Mr. Hacker is an excellent Parliamentarian, and a clever gentleman; and Springer will make a capital Secretary.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 6, 1862.

Charles Hammond, of Williamsport, Pa., with two others, deserters from Columbus, arrived here this morning. Hammond, who left Columbus on Sunday, reports that Gen. Pillow resigned on Friday last, and takes no other command. Major Stewart was promoted to Brigadier-General. 15,000 troops left Columbus last week for Bowling Green. The force now at Columbus is between 25,000 and 30,000. The sixty days' soldiers are all gone. The Confederates are impressing men from all classes, none being excepted.

There are 150 rifled cannon mounted on the bluffs at Columbus; also a chain is stretched across the river, supported by barges, with an interval where two torpedoes are planted. No gold or silver is to be had. The State Bank, South Carolina, and Tennessee money, and Confederate scrip, is the only money used. Bills are cut up to make the requisite change. Whiskey is worth $2.50 per quart.

Eight negro men were collected at Mayfield, Ky., to be sent to Columbus, to work on entrenchments, but they got wind of it, when, last night, they seized some cavalry horses, and rode into Fort Holt.

Important Military Order—Enlistments—Recruits—The Lexington Regiments, etc., etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 6, 1862.

The superintendency of Col. Morrison, U. S. A., over the recruiting service in this State, does not, as has been supposed, extend to regiments that are being raised for the service, but only to recruiting for vacancies in regiments already in the field. Adjutant General Fuller, who has been in correspondence with Gen. Halleck and with the Adjutant General of the army, has fully established this point as the result of that correspondence. There is now a perfect understanding. The State authorities will fill up regiments in camp, and the United States are to provide transportation. The Superintendent (Col. Morrison) is to fill up regiments in the field, with such recruits as may come to his general depot at Springfield. It is thought any other policy than this would be fatal to the recruiting service. Men entering the army usually like to select the officers and comrades with whom they will serve.

Adjutant General Fuller has, therefore, to-day issued the following important order:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS—STATE OF ILLINOIS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Springfield, January 6, 1862.

[General Order No. 1.]

I. In conformity with the provisions of General Order No. 105, of the War Department, of Dec. 3d, 1861, no further facilities will be furnished officers recruiting for *regiments in the field*, that service now being placed under the control of Col. P. Morrison, General Superintendent at Springfield. The regiments, batteries, and companies, now in camp in this State, either in process of organization, or regiments which have been organized upon the minimum standard, will be filled to the maximum standard under orders from this Department, unless sooner ordered to service in the field, or unless the Government should deem it advisable to consolidate unorganized companies or regiments which have not the minimum number as prescribed by law.

In filling up such companies, batteries or regiments, however, the most rigid economy will be observed.

No more than two officers, or privates, to each company, will be allowed on recruiting service at any one time, and in all cases they will apply to a United States Mustering Officer most convenient, for subsistence and transportation for recruits.

II. The greatest care and activity is enjoined on all officers in preparing their respective commands for early service in the field, and to this end all unnecessary furloughs should be revoked. Quartermasters, and Commissary supplies provided, and military discipline prudently but firmly enforced.

III. The First Regiment of Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Marshall, and the Twenty-Third Regiment of Illinois Infantry, Colonel Mulligan, having been authorized by the Secretary of War to reorganize their respective commands, with the condition that the officers and men would be considered as "continuously in service from the date they were originally mustered in," all enlistment of privates belonging to either of these regiments in other commands is forbidden, and officers of regiments now in camp in this State, will discharge on proper demands or request and evidence of identity, any such men who may have joined their commands.

IV. No more commissions will be issued until the muster rolls, or certified copies thereof, are filed in this office.

Recruiting officers will make out duplicate descriptive lists of each man recruited, one of which he will immediately forward to this department, and the other file with the officer in command of the company, battery, or regiment to which he belongs. Captains of companies in organized regiments will not be allowed to be absent from their companies on recruiting service.

The necessity of filing such rolls will be seen, as well as the rule of lettering companies indicated by reference to paragraph one, of General Order of the War Department, number 66, a copy of which is here published for information, to-wit:

"Par. 1. The commissioned officers of all volunteer organizations, no matter whether established under the authority of a State, or the United States, will be regarded as having been commissioned on the day when mustered into service of the United States, and will rank in their respective grades, will be entitled to pay, and be obeyed and respected in their several positions from that day."

V. The attention of officers is especially called to the abusive use made of the telegraphic communications.

Communications on business which does not require great dispatch, should be by letter, and no telegrams, except on important business, will be answered unless the expenses of the same are paid by the parties sending them; and hereafter no telegraphic squad passes will issue, unless in special cases of emergency.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

ALLEN C. FULLER, Adjutant General.

SUCCESS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

March to Huntersville—Capture of Rebel Stores—Rebel Camp Broken Up and the "Old Flag" left Floating.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—The *Commercial* has the following dispatch, dated to-day:

HUTTONSVILLE, Va., Jan. 6th.—A force consisting of 400 of the 25th Ohio, 300 of the 2d Virginia, and 38 of Bracken's cavalry, the whole under the command of Maj. George Webster of the 25th Ohio, returned to-day, after an absence of six days, having marched to Huntersville, the depot for rebel supplies in Western Virginia. They attacked and put to flight an equal rebel force, and burned all the rebel stores. The rebel force consisted of 400 regular cavalry, armed with Sharps's carbines, and from 300 to 500 infantry and militia. Their cavalry attacked us two miles from Huntersville. We drew their fire from point to point, and finally they beat a hasty retreat out of town as we charged through it. Their supplies, consisting of 350 barrels of flour, 300 salted beeves, 3000 pounds of salt, and large quantities of sugar, coffee, rice, bacon, army clothing, etc., worth from $25,000 to $30,000, were entirely destroyed. We also took a large number of Sharp's carbines, sabres, pistols, etc. One rebel was killed and seven wounded. We had one man seriously wounded. It was a complete success. Major Webster and his command behaved gallantly throughout. The march was a severe one of 104 miles, but the boys returned in glorious spirits. The stars and stripes were left floating on the Court House.

OHIO STATE GOVERNMENT.

Inauguration and Message of Governor David Tod.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.—The Ohio Legislature organized to-day. Gov. Tod's message is congratulatory on the prospect of a favorable termination of the present war, and on the general prosperity of the State for the past year. He recites briefly the history of the State since 1802, when the Constitution was adopted, showing the immense increase in wealth and population.

After devoting some space to affairs of local interest, he refers to the report of Secretary Chase, and dissents from his plan of national currency, as liable to many objections and impracticable as a measure of relief to the Government. He likewise objects to the income tax imposed by Congress, as making an unwise discrimination between people who are all willing to contribute to support the Government in proportion to their means, and also discriminating between United States and State securities. Referring to military affairs, the Governor states that on the first call of the President 23,000 men volunteered. The number of men now in the three years' service is 77,844, of which 45,985 are in active service outside of the State. This does not include citizens of Ohio who have entered military organizations in other States, because of the want of authority to receive them in the Ohio contingent, the number of which he estimated at 10,000. The total amount expended for war purposes, to Jan. 1st, 1862, including unpaid liabilities, is $2,839,451; whole amount refunded by the United States to the State of Ohio, $1,070,000. The Governor thinks the ultimate effect of the war will be the extermination of slavery, but he deprecates immediate emancipation.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1862.

SENATE.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, presented the credentials of Hon. Benjamin Stark, who was appointed Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Baker.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, moved that the administration of the oath be suspended for the present, and the credentials of Mr. Stark, together with certain papers which he held in his (Fessenden's) hands, be referred to the Judiciary Committee. The papers were well attested by many of the most respectable portions of the inhabitants of Portland, Oregon. These papers state Mr. Stark is understood to be an open and avowed secessionist; that he defends the course of the South, and had given utterance to a statement at war with the Government, such as approving the attack on Fort Sumter, and declaring that in the case of war he would sell his property, go South and fight for the rebels. He (Fessenden) had examined the papers with deliberation, and therefore made the motion.

Mr. BRIGHT, of Ind., said that there was no precedent for such a motion. He never knew of a case where a Senator had been refused the oath. He thought that the Senator had better be sworn, and then let the Senate take cognizance of the matter properly. Never had baser falsehoods been offered than those in regard to himself, which had been sent to the Senate here. He had in his pocket a copy of the New York *Herald*, where it was stated that he (Bright) was a Brigadier General in the rebel army.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it was true there was not a precedent, but the state of the country was without precedent and we had now to make precedents. These papers in reference to Mr. Stark were well attested by his neighbors and townsmen.

Mr. BAYARD, of Del., thought the case had better go over until to-morrow, that Senators might have time to look into it.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Ill., said the case was not without precedent, and referred to the case of Mr. Lanman, of Connecticut, where the credentials were referred; and also to the case of Mr. Griswold of Ohio, where the credentials were referred.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., said the case was unprecedented. The Senate is now examining the loyalty of certain members.

Mr. BAYARD said that there were men in the Senate in 1812 who were opposed to the war with Great Britain, and to the action of the Government.

Mr. BRIGHT said that he supposed that he was referred to by the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner.) At any rate, he was in the category. He (Bright) was glad the Senate was examining, and so far as he was concerned, he was only sorry that they were so slow. He was anxious for a result.

Mr. LANE, of Ind., thought that sufficient for the day was the evil thereof. When the other cases come up the Senate will be ready to vote. There could be no difference of opinion in regard to the present war by any patriot.

The credentials of Mr. Stark, and the papers handed in by Mr. Fessenden, were then laid on the table for the present.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., presented a petition from citizens of Penn., that John C. Fremont be appointed Lieut. General. Mr. Wilson also presented a petition in reference to Gen. McKinstry, representing that he was confined in prison closely, in violation of the rules of war.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, rising to a question of privilege, called attention to the fact that on the second day of the session a resolution was adopted with reference to the battle of Ball's Bluff. The resolution proposed no investigation into any future transactions whatever.

It simply requested the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any steps have been taken to ascertain who was responsible for the disaster. The resolution was handed to the Adjutant General, who submitted it to the Commander-in-Chief.

He (Conkling) was unwilling to believe that the Commander-in-Chief had received the resolution, because he could not impute to him the design to trifle with the House and return an evasive answer. If he did read it, he certainly misunderstood its purport. He seemed to have received the impression that a future inquiry was to be instituted, and that of a very general character; and he accordingly expressed an opinion to the Adjutant General which was reported to the Secretary of War and by the latter sent to the House. The answer to the resolution did not inform the House that steps had been taken to show who was to blame for the Ball's Bluff disaster. The response was evasive. Now this was a disregard of the privileges of the House which ought to receive and which requires a prompt notice. Unless we consent to a trampling upon our rights we should watch with a jealous eye the right of wholesome inquiry. The inquiry related to a great national calamity, and to the most atrocious military murder ever committed in our history, and the most humiliating triumph of the rebellion, a blunder so gross that every man can see it; and no one has ever dared to deny or defend it.

Besides the defeat and the large loss of arms and munitions of war, there was a sacrifice of 930 men. The resolution to which he (Conkling) referred, was proposed out of respect to the memory of those men, and in deference to the public property, and self-respect to the nation.

It was to inquire whether the military authorities have taken any steps whatever to ascertain who is responsible for the slaughter of the sons of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

Gen. Stone, who was at the time in command, is a member of the regular army. Col. Baker was a volunteer. The respective friends of these gentlemen have raised a question as to the merits of the case, involving the efficiency of regulars and volunteers. He (Conkling) had no toleration for such a controversy. An inquiry was absolutely necessary. The man that is to be blamed should fall upon his knees and ask pardon. If Col. Baker was responsible, most lamentably has he suffered. If Gen. Stone is responsible, a greater weight of guilt never rested upon any other man than upon him.

Mr. CONKLING, in the course of his remarks, said the Government is spending a million dollars a day, with over 600,000 men in the field. Whenever we have made an advance we have been outnumbered and ignominiously defeated; and yet the House and the country are denied the right of knowing who are responsible. If we cannot have indemnity for the past, in the name of humanity let us have security for the future. Let us know who is responsible for the disgraceful disaster at Ball's Bluff. He said after the publication of Adjutant General Thomas's report relative to General Fremont, certainly no publication of anything connected with the army should be suppressed. Mr. Conkling was very pointed and severe in his comments. He offered a preamble reciting the resolutions heretofore adopted and the response, concluding with a resolution that the answer to it is neither responsive nor satisfactory to the House, and that the Secretary of War be directed to return a further answer.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Ill., said he was opposed to the whole resolution. It was a subject with which they had nothing to do, and the sooner they stopped the proceedings the better for the country.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Ky., thought the House had no power under the Constitution to inquire into matters purely military. The army is under the command of the President, who is responsible for its operations. To interfere with this, therefore, would be an attempt to extend our civil jurisdiction. Even if we had the right to make such an inquiry, did not public policy forbid it? Could war be successfully conducted on such a principle? If faults have been committed they are to be examined into and punished by the military tribunals. Such an inquiry now would lead to future similar embarassments. He believed that the whole country has confidence in Gen. McClellan. We had better weaken our army than weaken confidence in the General-in-Chief. An army of hares led by a lion is more to be dreaded than an army of lions led by a hare.

Mr. CONKLING further explained the object and purpose of his resolution, replying to Mr. Crittenden.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, said he would at all times maintain the subordination of the military to the civil authority. The British Parliament has exercised the right of inquiry into the conduct of the Crimean war, but here the Secretary of War had only exercised a discretion allowed to him by the House, and it was now too late to complain of it.

Mr. LOVEJOY entered his protest against the principle enunciated by the gentleman from Kentucky, having always believed the military should be subordinate to the civil powers. We are waiting in the fruitless hope that the rebellion will put itself down. The idea is if we don't hurt anybody, the rebels will return to their allegiance.

Mr. LOVEJOY, resuming, asked Mr. Wickliffe whether he preferred the perpetuation of slavery, rather than the Union.

Mr. WICKLIFFE replied that he was for preserving the Union under the Constitution, regarding its obligations imposed on every citizen. He would preserve the institution of slavery under the laws, as declared by the House, and voted for by Lovejoy, and as declared in the President's two messages.

Mr. LOVEJOY asked if the ship must only be saved by throwing overboard a portion of the crew, which would he prefer.

Mr. WICKLIFFE responded that he would throw the abolitionists overboard.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, said he understood Mr. Lovejoy to say that slavery weighed so heavily on our army as to render it impossible to achieve victory until slavery is removed out of the way. Presuming he knew the feeling of loyal men, he said if we considered slavery standing in the way of the Constitution, we would wipe it out. [Applause].

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, said if it had been proclaimed at the commencement of the war that its object was to overthrow slavery, instead of 600,000 there would only be a small band of John Browns at the heels of the gentlemen. He also said he believed by this war slavery had received its death blow.

Mr. THAD. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, in the course of some remarks, said it appears that the Border States would rather see the Constitution and Union perish than see slavery perish.

After further discussion Mr. Conkling's resolution was adopted; 79 against 64.

Mr. STEVENS reported a joint resolution explaining the recent act imposing duties on tea, coffee and sugar. Passed.

Adjourned.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Jan. 6.—The Bohemian, from Liverpool 26th, via Londonderry 27th, has arrived.

Business generally in Liverpool and London was suspended, owing to the holidays.

There are no provision or breadstuff markets to report. Consols closed at 90¼@91¼.

Hon. Anson Burlingame, minister to China, had arrived at Canton and was well received. Placards were posted in the streets of Hong Kong, threatening extirpation to all Europeans.

There is great excitement in Lisbon and the body of the King had been disinterred.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 27th.—The advices from America are unfavorably construed in London, and the funds are drooping in consequence. In Liverpool peaceful hopes preponderate, and cotton is rising. A number of gun boats have been ordered to the Mersey.

It is reported that the frigate Algiers has been stationed off the Straits of Gibraltar to prevent the passage of privateers. Two frigates were to leave Gibraltar on the 21st inst. for America.

It was reported in Paris that the Orleans Princes are to return to Europe forthwith.

The English papers are still discussing the Trent affair, in a hopeful view that the rebel commissioners will be given up by the Cabinet at Washington, and a war be thus averted. Pending the benefit of news from America in response to the English advices by the Europa, there is much speculation as to what decision the U. S. Government will arrive at in regard to surrendering up Mason and Slidell. The prevailing opinion, however, is in favor of peace. War risks at Lloyds have a downward tendency. The English papers express the hope that the French despatch will reach Washington in time to influence the reply of Mr. Seward.

The Paris *Presse* says that new Southern Consuls have arrived at some German Port, and are now *en route* to Paris and London.

The London *Times* has a criticism on Secretary Chase's Financial Report, and expatiates at some length on the extraordinary extension of the borrowing system, declaring that it exceeds anything in England's history.

France is about to send reinforcements to the squadron off Mexico, and also to the squadron off the Northwestern coast of America. It is also rumored in Paris that a squadron of observation is to be sent to the Eastern coast of America, under Admiral Henaud.

The Paris Bourse closed flat yesterday, at at 67f., 25c, for the rentes.

The Madrid correspondence says that Spain is to send from 6000 to 7000 men to Mexico, and that the Spanish squadron will sail in three divisions.

Utah Asks to Come In.

GREAT SALT LAKE, Jan. 6.—At a mass meeting, held here to-day, resolutions were passed relative to admission into the Union as a State. Delegates were elected from this county to meet delegates from other counties on the 20th inst., to draft and adopt a Constitution and form of State government to be submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection, and to memorialize Congress for the admission of Utah during the present session.

Fire at Philadelphia—Business Portion of the City Threatened.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—There was a conflagration this afternoon in the business portion of this city, which threatened at one time serious results; but the flames were stayed after causing a loss of $75,000. The fire caught in a large warehouse, No. 45 Fourth street, above Chestnut.

Inauguration of Wisconsin State Officers.

MADISON, Jan. 6.—The inauguration of Gov. Harvey and other State officers took place to-day. Ex-Governor Randall, on retiring, thanked his friends and co-workers and expressed regret at parting. He was followed by Governor Harvey in a few brief and appropriate words.

From the Upper Potomac.

FREDERICK, Md., Jan. 6.—At an early hour this morning the 3d Brigade left here for Hancock, leaving the 46th Pennsylvania at Williamsport. The rest of the division is under preparations, awaiting marching orders. Nothing has been heard from Hancock this morning.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Increase in loans, $434,665; increase in specie, $5,373,830; increase in deposits, $4,682,698; increase circulation, $146,723.

[From the Evening Tribune, yesterday.]

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Gen. Stevens Advancing on Charleston—Another Cargo of Cotton sent Forward.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The Vanderbilt, from Port Royal on the morning of the 3d, arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. She brings 3,697 bales of cotton.

General Stevens's brigade advanced on the main land, on the 1st, and took possession of rebel batteries after a short resistance. The gunboats assisted by shelling the rebels. General Stevens followed up to within six miles of Charleston. A flag of truce had come from the rebels requesting permission to bury their dead. An hour was granted for that purpose, when they fell back on their fortifications, which were said to be very extensive, and defended by eleven to twelve thousand men under Gen. Pope. Their loss was unknown. Our force was forty-five hundred, and we had eight wounded, including Major Watson of the 8th Michigan, who was mortally wounded.

Gen. Stevens now holds possession of the main land, and awaits reinforcements from the North.

THE GOVERNMENT SPIES.

Further about the Discovery of the Leak and the Arrest of the Guilty Parties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The painful rumors in regard to the arrest of a prominent military officer of the Government, for treason, is without foundation.

Some matters of importance in the shape of correspondence has been discovered, but in connection with parties entirely different from the officer named in the rumors now current. All the parties implicated are now under arrest. This city is full of Southern sympathizers or spies, in high social positions. The time has arrived when they must be vigorously dealt with.

THE WRECKED TROOP-SHIP.

Articles Coming Ashore—No Details yet—Nature of the Calamity Uncertain.

ASPY BAY, C. B., Jan. 4, (via Sackville 6).—On Monday last the shores of this bay were strewed with half-barrels of butter, boxes of cheese, and small portions of the cabins of a shipwrecked vessel; also a number of boxes marked "W. D.," twenty pairs of Canadian boots marked "Rifle Brigade, per Australasian," a cask of butter marked "R. Jeannot, Liverpool," and a box-cover marked "G. Smith." Yesterday a portion of the keel with a quantity of copper attached and a portion of a wheel, came ashore. No bodies have been discovered. The vessel is supposed to have been wrecked on St. Pauls.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—It is said the introduction of the Homœopathic practice of medicine has raised somewhat of a contention among many of the regular surgeons of the army.

Commissioner Dole will soon leave for the west on business of importance connected with the Indian tribes.

It seems that a definitive but informal mode for an exchange of prisoners has been inaugurated. The prompt reciprocation in regard to this matter, by the Southern authorities, will soon be followed by the Government in forming another large party for a corresponding return.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says that the Unionists in the neighborhood of Fairfax have petitioned Gen. Wadsworth for salt, to enable them to kill their pork.

A soldier will be hung to-morrow for murder; the first hanging in this war.

Mr. Gillett, one of the released prisoners, speaks of the Union sentiment in Richmond with the greatest positiveness. It is certainly large, and would be effective if the whole of Virginia was not under the heels of the 150,000 ruffians from the Cotton States. The State is held down by terrorism, and savage discipline, maintains the rebel army in its position, through privations and discontent enough to try the best troops.

Arrival of the Santa Fe Mail.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 6.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived with dates to the 22d. No news of importance. Fort Wise is garrisoned by three companies of Federals. The small-pox is raging in the whole territory, and is extremely fatal to children. Specie is very scarce in the territory. Weather cold on the plains. Large numbers of Indians were met on the road, but they are friendly.

From the Upper Potomac.

FREDERICK, Md., Jan. 6.—Advices from Hancock, Md., show General Lander's arrival there; also, that Gen. Jackson, with a large force having one twenty-four-pounder and two twelve-pounders appeared opposite Hancock, and threatened to shell out our troops unless they evacuated. Gen. Lander gave them a fitting response. He commenced shelling, which was continued up to the latest advices last night, doing little injury to the town and none to our troops.

Imbroglio at Albany—The Old State Treasurer Refuses to Give Up His Office.

[Albany, N. Y., correspondence, 3d inst.]

There is considerable of an imbroglio at the State House to-day. Ex-Treasurer Dorsheimer appeared in the office this morning and took possession, refusing to give up the keys to his successor, Mr. Lewis. Mr. Dorsheimer insists that, as Mr. Lewis did not file his bond before the 1st of January, he is not qualified, and that the old Treasurer holds over. The Secretary of State, however, issues a certificate that Mr. Lewis is elected, and has duly filed his bond.

It appears that Mr. Lewis was not aware that the bond should have been filed before the 1st, and hence the technical mistake. Comptroller Robinson refuses to accept drafts drawn by Mr. Dorsheimer, so that a portion of the business of the office is at a stand still. Mr. Dorsheimer declares his intention of testing the case, by compelling Mr. Lewis to proceed to oust him by *mandamus*.

The County Collector's Clerk at St. Louis—Extent of the Frauds.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Monday.]

It is accurately ascertained that the defalcations of Stephen D. Axtell, in the County Collector's office, amount to the sum of $28,696.38, divided as follows:

Abstracted during the collectorship of Jas. McDonough	$19,509.98
Abstracted during the collectorship of Ed. W. Shands	9,186.40
Total	$28,696.38

The ex-Collectors and their securities have each been duly notified of the default, and of the consequent claim of the county for reimbursement. McDonough has already fully secured himself by obtaining from Axtell a deed of trust to the extent of $28,000 in value, in addition to which Shands has caused the service of a writ of attachment, covering the amount for which he is responsible. Axtell's property will abundantly suffice to meet these demands, and thus neither the county or either of the collectors will pecuniarily suffer.

Although Axtell was Collector's clerk through Smizer's term, the investigation has not been extended to the books of that period. Smizer's indictment by the Grand Jury, and trial in the Criminal Court, for the default in his accounts, are held to preclude such an examination. Yet it is remembered that, after the close of his official term, he was wont to denounce Axtell as untrustworthy, and actually warned succeeding collectors against him. That the warning was unheeded is attributable to the fact that no tangible proofs of Axtell's guilt were furnished, and that he still retained the confidence and received the cordial indorsement of gentlemen high in influence. Among a few intelligent outsiders, suspicions were generated by the circumstance that he was making extensive purchases and improvements of property, but this was met by the explanation that funds had been remitted to him by his relatives at the East, for this especial purpose.

The Grand Jury, to convene early next week will doubtless take the defaulting citizen's case into consideration, and initiate such steps as the public interests require.

With regard to ex-Collector Shands, who is at present engaged in settling with the county, it is proper to state that his accounts have been kept with remarkable closeness and fidelity, and that the balance for final settlement is as small as could have been expected in view of the business at the office.

Departure of Mason and Slidell.

The Boston *Traveller*, of Thursday, contains the following particulars relative to the departure of the rebel commissioners from Fort Warren:

"The departure of Mason and Slidell from Fort Warren, yesterday, was conducted as quietly as possible. The garrison, with the exception of the guards on duty, were kept from the side of the fort where the prisoners' quarters are, and there were but few persons upon the wharf when they embarked. The other political prisoners, as they bade them good-bye, congratulated them on their release. Mr. Mason went off in good humor. Indeed, he has recently been in good spirits, and has borne his imprisonment with the air of a philosopher.

"Mr. Slidell was somewhat sulky, and not at all pleased at going in such an unostentatious manner, and in such a vessel. He evidently expected that a steamer would come here especially for them. Part of his ill-nature may be owing to his health, which has not been good for some weeks, keeping him pretty close to his room, although he has not called for medical aid.

"The tug Starlight, with the four rebels, reached Provincetown a little before 5 o'clock P. M., and immediately proceeded to the English sloop-of-war Rinaldo, and transferred her passengers. Com. Hudson, who was in charge of the arrangements, went with them on board the English war vessel, and remained on board for about fifteen minutes, when he returned to the tug.

At about 6 o'clock p. m. the Rinaldo got under way and proceeded on her voyage. In about two hours afterwards a violent gale commenced, and blew all night at Provincetown with almost the violence of a hurricane, but, as the wind was off shore, probably the safety of the vessel was not endangered. During the stay of the Rinaldo at Provincetown no communication was allowed with the shore, nor was any boat allowed to come alongside.

Thurlow Weed Breakfasts with Bishop Hughes, and Discusses the Horrors of a Foreign War.

["T. W." Cor. Albany Journal, Paris, 16th ult.]

I came over from London last night. After breakfasting with Archbishop Hughes, I went with Mr. Sanford, who came up from Belgium in the night, to the residence of the Consul, Mr. Bigelow, for consultation. What struck us all, in comparing notes, with surprise, was the fact that nobody at home seems to regard the new trouble with England as serious; or else, if you do understand its bearing in regard to the war with England, you are willing to encounter it! I am willing to say that I shrinking from the thought of war, just now, with any European power, and especially with one so fully prepared for war as England. I hope you are all right in the complacent view taken of the Trent affair. I should be willing to turn out an alarmist, and be laughed at, if there be no danger.

If it were not too late, I should make further efforts to satisfy our people that it is neither wise nor right to let this affair involve us in War. I have not seen, in anything yet cited, evidence that, under International Laws, we have the right to go arbitrarily on board the merchant ship of a friendly nation and take out alleged "Contrabands," without subsequently taking the decision of a competent Tribunal, upon the evidence, whether the articles or persons were in fact contraband. We say that they are; but we have done nothing to prove it, nor did Capt. Wilkes possess himself, or attempt to obtain, dispatches which would have made out our case.

It is not pleasant to argue the enemy's side of this question; but it is important that we, in view of consequences, should find the right side and take it.

State Appointments in Missouri.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 6th.]

Capt. Geo. C. Bingham, of Jackson county, has been appointed, by Governor Gamble, State Treasurer, in the place of A. W. Morrison, who has refused to take the oath.

Hon. Gilchrist Porter has been appointed to the Judgeship of the Sixteenth Judicial Circuit, in place of ex-Judge Redd, and Jacob Smith, of Linn, in place of James A. Clark.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building.
LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER, Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY.
VAN SHAACK. No. 47.....STATE STREET.....No. 47
Has the sale of these popular Stoves.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS. We shall sell our stock of BONNETS, CLOAKS, AND CHILDRENS' HATS, At Greatly Reduced Prices, FOR THIRTY DAYS, In order to run off the stock. Persons in want of the above cannot fail to be suited by calling at 41 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois. Formerly S. J. Ruston and Shaw.

3,000,000 Bushels CORN TO SHELL—The subscriber proposes to JOB OUT THE SHELLING Of the above quantity in one or more parties. The shelling to commence during last half of April next. For particulars inquire of J. W. TUTTLE, Foot of State street.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS USE THE
Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap,
Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap,
Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap,
Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap,
Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap,
Cocoaine Soap, Cocoaine Soap,
For all roughness and exfoliations of the Skin. [illegible] Druggists and Chemists, Opposite the Tremont House.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

TO RENT—The comfortable and commodious Brick Dwelling, No. 296 West Randolph street, containing twelve rooms and has all modern improvements. The present lease runs to the first of May next, but can be extended for a year longer. Possession given on short notice. Rent reasonable. Inquire at the premises.

WANTED—Scholarship on Bryant, Bell & Stratton's or Sloan's Commercial College. Address P. O. Box 3663.

WANTED—A lot of old Copper and Brass, free from iron or other foreign substances. Any party having a lot to sell will please state the kind, quantity and the lowest cash price. Box 4650, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation by a respectable girl, to take care of children and do sewing. Good references given. Address "M." P. O. Box 6113.

BOARD—And pleasant rooms may be obtained by applying soon, at No. 25 Lake street.

BOARD—A gentleman and wife, or two ladies can have a pleasant chamber and board in a private family, by applying immediately at 161 Sangamon street, corner of Jackson, West Division. The location is within a few blocks of City Railway cars, and desirable.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms with board, at No. 12 Quincy street, two doors from State street.

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 28 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

FOUND—On the West Side, on Saturday last a Pointer Slut, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Apply to 463 West Madison street.

BUSINESS CHANCE—A good, reliable, substantial man (none other need apply) having from $1,500 to $4,000, and desiring to engage in a safe, sure, permanent established business, paying very fair profits, can learn of a rare chance, by calling at Room No. 9, Kingsbury Hall, 3d floor. No. 1 references required and given. Enquire for M. WALTER, or Address P. O. Box 5223.

LOST—On Sunday evening, a Fur Victorine, somewhere between Harrison and Van Buren on 4th avenue, or between Van Buren and Jackson on Clark. The same is the property of Mrs. Mary Graves, a colored woman. The finder will please return the same to my house on Jackson street, near Wells, and receive a suitable reward. WM. GRAVES.

BOARDING—In one of the finest houses in the city, with a room either furnished or unfurnished, for a married couple or single gentleman. Also, one single room for a gentleman, on reasonable terms, by applying with proper name, to Box 2738.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN THAT WISH TO ECONOMISE, by three or four occupying a room together, or two in a room with fire, can be accommodated at 267 Washington street, corner of Franklin. Board first rate and terms moderate. Eastern family.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW JERSEY.
Net Accumulation in 1862, between FOUR AND FIVE MILLIONS.
$5,000,000.

Age of the Company, 17 Years.
About Three Millions of Dollars have already been paid by the Company in dividends and on claims by death.
Present net accumulation would pay up every policy in force and leave half a million dollars surplus.
The Company has insured very many of Chicago's most cautious citizens.
Dividends to the insured 45 per cent.
Premiums paid half cash and half by note, or all in cash.
Thousands of families testify that there can be no surer legacy than a life policy in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.
Pamphlets containing all necessary information, furnished on application to the Sole Agent in Chicago.
THOS. B. BRYAN, Bryan Hall Real Estate, Life and Fire Ins. Office.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of New York.
CHANGE of AGENCY.
This old and reliable Institution, with a Cash Capital and Surplus of over $400,000,
Is now represented in this city by the undersigned, who would be pleased to see all its former patrons and friends.
HALL & COMPANY, Chicago, Jan. 6, 1862. No. 160 South Water St.

FOR SALE—A HORSE—A kind driver, a very showy saddle Horse, of good size and bottom dark sorrel color, and seven years old next Spring. None but CASH buyers need apply for him, at Room No. 5 Link's Building, northwest corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, between 11 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 3 P. M.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Louis Goodman and Simon Reineman, under the name and firm of GOODMAN & REINEMAN, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Louis Goodman will settle all accounts against and in favor of the above firm.
Chicago, January 1st, 1862. LOUIS GOODMAN, SIMON REINEMAN.
Mr. Louis Goodman will continue the business under the firm of Louis Goodman, and settle all accounts against and in favor of the above firm.

DISSOLUTION—The firm of Degenhardt, Loewe & Co. is dissolved this day, by mutual consent, F. L. Loewe withdrawing from the firm. The subscribers will attend to the settlement of its affairs and continue the business under the firm name of Tulle & Degenhardt. Soliciting a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the old firm, we are, Very Respectfully, GEO. TULLE, C. DEGENHARDT.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—At MacNeill's, 126 South Clark St. Just received, Black Velvet Ribbons, very cheap. Ladies Sewing Caps, 10 cents, worth $1.25; Childrens very handsome Cape, new, 37½ cents; Ladies Underskirts, superior, 75 cents; French Working Cotton, 2 cents a dozen; 20 spring Hoop Skirts, $1.25; Balmoral Hoop Skirts, 50 cents; Fleecylined Stockings, 30 cents; Misses ribbed Merino Hose, only 15 cents.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.
An excellent chance for practical SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, to get into an established business, and centrally located, consisting of [illegible]

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:
One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion... [illegible]
One Square, each subsequent day, ... [illegible]
One Square, two weeks, ... [illegible]
One Square, one month, ... [illegible]
One Square, three months, ... [illegible]
One Square, six months, ... [illegible]
One Square, one year... [illegible]
☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.
☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square, for each subsequent month.
26.00 per Square for one year.

New Advertisements.

READY THIS MORNING. Broadsword Fencing; WITHOUT A MASTER. BY LIEUT. GINSEPPI RIBONI. With 34 Illustrations. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price. E. B. MYERS, Publisher, 111 Lake street.

A CLOSE BUYER—North of North Avenue. Wanted—two good vacant lots, or two lots with a moderate sized house. Apply, by letter, to "D." Land Department, I. C. R. R. Company.

CHARLES L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN KEROSENE, COAL, AND CARBON OILS, Lamps and Chandeliers, Adapted to Churches, Halls, School Rooms, &c. AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM No. 175 Lake Street.

Auction Sales.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE And Household Goods, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, January 7th, at 10 o'clock, At our Auction Rooms, No. 82 Lake street, consisting in part of PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS. Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Parlor, Dining and Bedroom Chairs, Card and Center Tables, Whatnots, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Book Cases, Piano Stools, Rocking and Easy Chairs, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Ladies' Work Tables, Marble Top Tables and Stands, Mirrors; together with a variety of other housekeeping goods. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

COFFEE AT AUCTION—We shall sell at Auction, at our salesrooms, 82 Lake street, on Wednesday, Jan. 8th, at 10 o'clock, an invoice of 100 PACKAGES COFFEE. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER. 120 doz. Buck Gloves and Gauntlets, 100 doz. HEAVY WOOL ARMY SOCKS, Black Linen Thread, Cassimeres, &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, January 10th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. at our Auction Room, No. 82 Lake street. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake st. CATALOGUE SALE OF 70 CRATES OF CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, &C., &C., At Auction, on a Credit, At our Auctionroom, No. 82 Lake street, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 8th, at 10 o'clock A. M. 50 crates of White Earthenware, 20 " C. C. and Printed Ware, Just received from the East—first quality of goods and in good order. Also in lots to suit the trade, an entire stock of French White China, Glassware, Britannia Ware, Tea Trays, &c., &c. Samples can be examined at our stores early on the morning of the sale. Catalogues ready on Thursday, Jan. 6th. Conditions of sale—Under $100 cash; over $100 and under $200, sixty days; over $200, ninety days with satisfactory endorsed notes.

BY JOHN RANKIN. PAWN-BROKER'S SALE OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY MORNING, January 10th, at 9½ o'clock I will sell on the premises, No. 116 Wells Street, By order of E. CUNNINGHAM, Pawn-Broker, without reserve, all the unredeemed pledges in store, consisting of 22 Hunting and Open Face Gold Watches; Gent's Gold Pens; 1 Hunting Magic Cased Gold Watch, fine Gold Rings; 4 fine 18 carat Hunting Gold Watches, set with diamonds; 21 Hunting and Open Face Silver Watches; Diamond Pins and Rings; Gold Lockets, Gold Guard Fob and Vest Chains; Ladies Fine Gold Lockets, Pure Silver and Plated Forks and Spoons, Gold Bracelets, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pen-holders, Gold Sleeve Buttons.
ALSO—Single and Double-Barrel Shot Guns, Revolvers, Knives, Swords, &c.; chests Carpenter's Tools. ALSO—Beds and Bedding, Books, Clocks, Paintings, &c. &c.
ALSO—New and Second-Hand Overcoats, Winter and Spring Business Coats, Black Cloth, Frock and Dress Coats, Silk, Satin and Cloth Vests; all colors Cassimere and Doeskin Pants, Under Shirts and Drawers, Fur Caps, Collars and Gloves.
ALSO—Ladies Silk Dresses and Skirts, Silk and Velvet Cloaks, All Wool Merino and Cashmere and Delaine Dresses, Fine Crape, Silk, Broche and Stella Shawls, Ladies and Gents Under Clothing. JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions, and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. On MONDAY, Dec. 30th, and FRIDAY, Jan. 3d, 1862, will be sold cloths, cassimeres, satinets, undershirts and drawers, jackets, dress goods, blankets, clothing, Yankee notions, furnishing goods and jewelry. Terms Cash—par funds. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner Franklin. On Tuesday, January 7th, 1862, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold 125 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots; 30 cases Women's Boots and Shoes; 15 cases India Rubber Shoes. Sale positive. Terms Cash—par funds. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, (OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.) REGULAR SALE DAYS AT THEIR SALESROOMS: DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. All Goods Sold for Par Funds. Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

For Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 11 Lake st., Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built iron Screw Steamships: CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH; CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO; CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW; CITY OF MANCHESTER, [illegible]. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. [illegible] CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, Chicago.

$2,000 WILL BUY A BUSINESS [illegible]

BUSINESS.—Having a small sum of money I wish to engage in some respectable business with a person [illegible] Address "M. Y." Post Office, Chicago.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1862.

A STAMP TAX.

The necessity for heavier taxation for Federal purposes being now admitted by all parties interested in the maintenance of the Government, the question, Upon what shall the taxes fall? is one of practical and immediate importance. We assume that it is nowhere considered desirable for the national burdens to be imposed wholly upon capital, whether invested in land, stocks, machinery or merchandize; because, how true soever the dogma may be, that "property should pay for its own protection," there is in this country, and in this crisis, a class of rights affecting persons—personal freedom, liberty of speech, freedom of the press, &c., all of which are challenged and endangered by the slave-holders' rebellion against Law and Order—which should bear their share in the cost of public defence. In other words, the poor man who has only his personal rights with which to make his way in the world, and to leave as an inheritance to his children, has a stake in the public welfare which is hardly inferior to that claimed by the man of wealth. A change in the form of Government attempted by the South, in accordance with those maxims which justify the practice of buying and selling human beings, in violation of their natural rights, and because of some accident of birth or condition—color, the political *status* of the mother, or anything else—would be the most grievous calamity of a public character which could possibly overtake those who were not born to, or have not acquired, riches. In no other country in the world would such a change be so calamitous, because in no other country have the masses of the people so many rights to be sapped and destroyed by the ever aggressive motions of despotism. Hence it is that our people, poor as well as rich, ought cheerfully to respond to whatever fair and equal taxation it may be necessary for their rulers at Washington to impose—the rich to contribute of their moneys, whether arising from rent, interest, or profit, and the poor from their daily earnings, whether on the farm or in the workshop—the sole object being, not the maintenance of a splendid Government, an idle and privileged class, nor a luxurious and atheistic priesthood; but the security of that inestimable birth-right of freedom and equality, which was won for us by the Revolution.

The practice of nearly all civilized nations points to Stamp Duties for replenishing the coffers of the State. Against these there may be a causeless prejudice here, growing out of the fact that resistance to the Stamp Act of the British Parliament was intimately connected with the history of our War of Independence; and without the thought that the day might come in which such a measure would be a necessity for the preservation of the Republic which that war founded, our historians and public writers generally have concurred in making taxation by stamps odious. But, as a method of distributing the burdens of the war among all classes, nothing better can be devised. An act of Congress levying, by means of stamps on the paper on which agreements, policies of insurance, notes of hand, deeds, mortgages and other instruments relative to the payment of debts and the transfer of property are written, a moderate tax, in each case proportionate to the amount of money or property involved, would not only yield a large and constantly increasing revenue to the Government, but would apportion the sums so raised in a way, that, while all classes would pay, none would be oppressed. Of course no statesman of our time will be rash enough to recommend that, as in some of the countries of the old world—Belgium, Holland, France and Austria—the revenue from stamps shall form any large fraction of the public expenditure, the object in our case being not to meet the current expenses of the war, but to provide for the prompt and certain payment of the interest on such sums as Congress may be obliged to borrow, and for the creation of a sinking fund by the accumulations of which the debt will eventually be paid off. We do not know what rate per cent. on tranfers of land, notes of hand, policies of insurance, wills, bills of exchange, &c., &c., ought to be charged and collected by stamps; but when the principle of taxation by means of stamped paper is admitted to be politic and just, an inquiry into the usage of other countries, and the working of the system where it has been longest in operation, will furnish a basis upon which our law may be framed. That, when the plan is discussed and the people learn that the most sagacious political economists and the wisest and most liberal statesmen of the old world unite in the opinion that a stamp-tax is the least oppressive, the most equally distributed and the easiest collected of all the items which make up the revenues of the European governments; that the objection to the Stamp Act of the Revolution was not urged against that method of raising money, but that the principle, "Taxation without Representation is Tyranny," to which the colonists adhered, was the cause of their complaint; that the public exigency demands that the Government should be relieved by whatever methods are warranted by public justice; that, when these things are understood, there will be few or none to oppose a moderate Stamp Tax, is, we think, certain.

The historical fact that the tax was devised in Holland, during the war of the Republic with Spain, and that it then proved the salvation of the State; and the other fact, that, during the Cromwellian era, it was first adopted in England, and made to do capital service against the despotism which the Republicans overthrew, will reconcile thousands to it, who, ignorant of these precedents, might suppose it to be one of the devices of tyranny for the oppression of the subject. On the contrary it is the invention of Democracy, born at a time when the only resting place of the Democratic principle was threatened with destruction by the most atrocious of despotisms. The uses which it served against Spain may be repeated against that other and more hateful despotism which has grown up in the heart of our country; and if it aided in bringing a bad monarch to the block, as a reward for the crimes against liberty of which he had been guilty, it may now assist punishment in overtaking these worse men of our own days who, in a cause more odious and infamous than that which Charles I. espoused, have attempted to overthrow the best government which the ingenuity of man ever devised. Let Congress try it!

WHAT THE WORLD THINKS OF US.

It looks very much as if the Administration at Washington and many good and loyal men in the North were attempting to deceive both themselves and the world in relation to the real issues involved in the present contest. But a year ago our people, from Maine to Georgia, were in the actual enjoyment of more of the blessings and happiness attendant upon a state of peace and the operations of a government based on the loyalty and patriotism of its citizens, than ever fell to the lot of any nation. Our national debt was small and our taxes light. Our commerce, internal and external, was nowhere exceeded. At home every branch of industry was prosperous, and abroad we were respected and feared in every quarter of the globe. No nation could insult us, and our friendship was sought and an alliance with us courted by all. In the short space of a twelvemonth this glorious picture, so full of peace, prosperity and happiness, has become dimmed and stained with national disaster and degredation. Now we are realizing all the dreadful agonies of a civil war. Financial bankruptcy stares us in the face. Our national debt is counted by hundreds of millions. Taxes more onerous and oppressive than were ever imposed upon a free people are being assessed against us. Our commerce is preyed upon by the piratical privateers of rebels and traitors, and worse, far worse, than all, we are becoming a by-word and a reproach among the nations of the earth. Our great hereditary enemy dares to insult us, and we tremblingly await each foreign arrival to learn the extent of our humiliation.

There is reason for all this beyond the mere fact that we are engaged in an attempt to suppress a rebellion. We are dealing falsely with our own people and with the world. We are fighting the rebels under false pretences—we raise vast armies—equip and man gigantic navies, and expend millions of treasure, ostensibly for the purpose of putting down the rebellion; but we obstinately refuse to employ the only available means for securing the desired result. Is there a sane man among us who does not know that the great alternative presented for our choice is, the Union or Slavery? That the Union and Slavery is played out? Does not all Europe know that this rebellion is the legitimate result of an attempt to maintain a government on discordant and antagonistic principles? England knows well enough that slavery is the "power behind the throne" here in free (?) America, and while her philanthropists in Exeter Hall are denouncing it, her politicians are courting its alliance and doing all in their power to tighten its hold upon its victims. Yet the masses of the English people hate slavery, and naturally in the first outbreak of the rebellion their sympathies were with us. But they have seen with astonishment that our armies are fighting as much to save slavery as to save the Union. That if on our side there is zeal anywhere it is manifested in capturing and returning to bondage the unfortunate negroes who attempt to escape. They see that our Government and our Generals persistently ignore the fact that slavery is the cause of the war. It is plain to them that rebellion and slavery are synonymous terms, and that whatever action or policy will save the one will encourage the other. They see that on the part of the Government there is no bold assertion of a vigorous and decided policy. That there is everywhere a cowardly truckling, a fawning, cringing, hesitating indecision that in its consequences is almost as fatal as downright treason itself. The real issue to be determined is whether the Union or slavery shall go down, and the world abroad knows it. One month's earnest, vigorous prosecution of the war in a manner pertinent to this issue would smother the rebellion in its own strong holds. The world sees this too and despises us because we dare not attempt it. Why should the people of Europe be expected to sympathise with our cause when we ourselves insist that no great moral principle is involved in the result? What is it to Europe whether we have two capitals or one, one President or half a dozen? England sees her manufactures languishing—her operatives starving, and disaster and misery impending over her own people as the immediate consequence of this war. She looks to America and hears from our President and his ministers that the contest is a mere scramble between the North and the South; that let it result one way or the other, slavery is to be even more firmly established as the chief corner stone of our political fabric than it was before. Thus the views so energetically expressed by the apologists of slavery in the North are degrading us in the estimation of all civilized nations, and we affirm too, that they are a libel upon the patriotism, intelligence and humanity of the loyal people of the Union.

But it comforts us to know that this state of things cannot long continue. It is even now a mere question of time. The people have willed that in this war slavery must go to the wall, and the people are sovereign. In their might and majesty they can and will determine upon the policy that shall rule in the conduct of the war. Rebel armies may defy us for a while, even in sight of the Nation's capital. Traitors at heart in our very midst may yet for a time threaten us with their own treason if we so much as dare to assert the true principles that we are fighting for. England may flout and insult us, and even the petty powers of the world shelter the pirate ships of the rebels with impunity, but the day of reckoning is not far off. When it comes we shall have no more pro-slavery whining from weak-kneed politicians in Washington. Our generals will then eschew negro catching and devote themselves to military affairs. The insolence of the demi-traitors in our midst will receive a wholesome check. The incubus of slavery, which rests like a huge nightmare even upon the most loyal and patriotic of our public officers, will be removed, and we again hold up our heads and claim and enjoy the respect and sympathy of the world. We bide the time.

SWINDLING ARMY CONTRACTORS.

It is high time that something was done by Congress or the President to put a stop to swindling and peculation in army and navy contracts. The Secretary of War should hand to the President a list of the names of the scoundrels who have cheated the Government, and the amount of money each has fraudulently obtained. The President should treat those persons as public enemies, and direct the Secretary of State to have them arrested and sent to Fort Warren, there to remain until they have disgorged their ill-gotten plunder. By pursuing this vigorous course, tens of millions would be recovered, of which the National Treasury has been robbed.

It is our National misfortune—but one that may by valor be retrieved—that rebellion should stalk through the land; but that the Government should be swindled and plundered at such time, and the necessities of our brave army made market of by men professing immense loyalty, is disgraceful and disheartening. If the President would initiate the example set by Wellington or Napoleon a few times, we venture the opinion, that few more frauds will be practiced upon our gallant soldiers, or on the public Treasury.

We cite a single instance from an authentic historian of the way Napoleon dealt with swindling army contractors:

"Just before the great battle of Wagram, while the army was encamped on the Island of Loban, near Vienna, Napoleon walking one day with one of his Marshals on the shore, passed a company of grenadiers seated at their dinner. 'Well, my friends,' said he, 'I hope you find the wine good?' 'It will not make us drunk,' replied one, 'there is our cellar, pointing to the river Danube. The Emperor, who had ordered a bottle of wine to each man, was surprised, and made an immediate inquiry. He found that forty thousand bottles sent by him a few days before, for the army, had been purloined and were unaccounted for by the Commissaries. They were immediately brought to trial *and condemned to be shot*," which sentence was speedily carried into execution. Here was a venal offence, insignificant indeed, when compared with the frauds upon the urgent wants and necessities of our soldiers, recently brought to light, but it received a severe and merited punishment. A few such examples in our army would do a world of good.

Senator Wilson's Sutler Bill.

The bill introduced by Senator Wilson, and referred to the Military Committee, of which he is the Chairman, makes the four Inspector Generals of the army a Board to determine what articles sutlers may sell to officers and soldiers. It makes the Brigadier General, Brigade Quartermaster, Commissary and Surgeon a Board to fix the prices which the sutlers of the brigade shall charge for those articles. This Board are to report the prices so fixed to the General of Division, and when he approves them, they shall stand, unless the Inspector General of the army, upon examining them, disapproves them. It further provides that, on its passage, all the commissioned officers of each volunteer regiment shall assemble and choose a sutler—the present one, if they see fit to select him, or any other person. The election is to be reported to the Adjutant General of the army, and if the person be not disapproved by the Secretary of War, the election is to stand. If the sutler so chosen sells articles not specified in the list, or at prices above those fixed, he shall forfeit his berth, and shall forfeit all his goods in the camp, one-half to the United States and the other half to the informer against him; and he shall further be ineligible thereafter to hold a sutlership.

The Cairo Bread Contract.

We find in yesterday's Chicago *Times* the following note from Mr. N. W. Graham:

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 2, 1862.

To the Editor of the Chicago Times:

The Chicago TRIBUNE of December 31st copies from the Alton *Telegraph* an article charging Capt. W. Leland, late Commissary at this post, and "one Graham," with fraud in making a contract for supplying the troops here with fresh bread. Being the Graham therein alluded to, I take the liberty of asking the use of your columns to deny the charge.

The whole statement is wilfully and maliciously false in every particular in which it reflects upon either Capt. Leland or myself. The story originated, no doubt, with disappointed parties who were anxious to make a similar contract for themselves, and who take this method to vent their spite. That they have been able to find newspaper correspondents and editors willing to endorse their lies and publish them to the world is perhaps not to be wondered at, but it is not therefore, the less unjust and injurious to those assailed.

I have asked no contradiction to be made by the TRIBUNE, as I intend to give the proprietors of that paper an opportunity in a court of justice, to correct and atone for their unfounded aspersions on my character.

Yours respectfully, N. W. GRAHAM.

REMARKS.—On reading the above bellicose epistle, we hunted up the offending item from the Alton *Telegraph*, and read it over several times in search of the sentence or word that libels or defames "one Graham," but in vain, and we would be obliged to Mr. N. W. Graham, or "any other man" who will point out the "maliciously false" words that reflects upon him What "unfounded asprations" on Mr. Graham's character does the said item contain? It certainly is not slanderous to say that Capt. Leland made a contract with "one Graham," to furnish the army with bread. Gen. Grant says it is true that such contract was made, and that too, without the knowledge or consent of the commander of the post, and that the price was two and five-eighths cents per pound for the bread. Gen. Grant administers a mild censure to Capt. Leland for making such contract, without first "advising" with him in relation thereto.

It is not stated in the Alton *Telegraph* item that the bread is bad in quality or deficient in weight; but the TRIBUNE has published a communication from Generals Grant and McClernand, certifying to its goodness in every respect.

Mr. Graham must see at a glance, that the TRIBUNE is guiltless of any intention to injure or defame him, and that a law suit would be the poorest thing he could possibly invoke to impair any imagined damage which he conceives he has received from the TRIBUNE by copying the item from the Alton paper.

We will improve the present occasion to remark generally, that courts, juries and people will look with a very lenient eye on any unintentional errors which newspapers may commit in their efforts to expose and arrest the alarming frauds and robberies which army contractors are perpetrating upon the Public Treasury in this hour of National agony and calamity. It is very possible that while they are unearthing and dragging to light the swindling villains, an honest contractor may occasionally be mistaken for a rogue. But the press are always willing to make amends, and to set the injured party right before the community. This is all any reasonable man can ask or expect.

The Number of Union Slaveholders.

If the abolitionists should succeed in their endeavors to make our present struggle a war of emancipation, the loyal persons in certain localities who are now fighting harder and risking and suffering more in the cause of the Union than those of any other section, would be unconstitutionally and unjustly robbed of over five hundred and ninety thousand slaves, valued, at the lowest estimate, at upwards of two hundred and ninety-five millions of dollars. Those portions of the Union to which we refer contain, according to the census of 1860, the following number of slaves:

Missouri	115,619
Kentucky	225,490
Maryland	85,382
Middle Tennessee	98,000
Western Virginia	60,723
Eastern Shore Virginia	3,635
Delaware	1,805
Total	590,654

The above is a specimen of the *Herald's* veracity. A dissection will expose its untruthfulness. In the first place, the *Herald* coolly sets down every slaveholder in the States and parts of States which it names, as a "loyalist, who is fighting harder, and risking and suffering more in the cause of Union than those of any other section." A more untruthful assertion not even the old *Satanic* could utter. Beginning with Missouri, the Union men of that State never owned 10,000 slaves, and the rebels have stolen most of them and carried them off to Arkansas and Texas. The straight, unconditional Union men of Missouri are non-slaveholders, born in the Free States, in Germany, Eastern Kentucky, Eastern Tennessee and Western Virginia, where there are scarcely any slaves. Take Kentucky next. Nine-tenths of the slaveholders are rebels or skin-deep Unionists, whose sons will be found in the rebel regiments. The straight-out, fighting loyalists of Kentucky, in nearly every case, will be found to be non-slaveholders, either natives or Germans. As to Maryland, she has done precious little for the Union thus far, but an immense deal for the rebels. There is scarcely a Unionist slaveholder in the State. The southern and eastern slave counties, which contain 90 percent of the slaves, are notoriously rotten with Secession, and every slaveholder's family has contributed one or more recruits for Jeff. Davis. The counties of Maryland having any respectable claim to loyalty are those in which very few slaves are found. The *Herald* sets down Middle Tennessee, which is a part of Secesia, as loyal, when the fact is that nearly every able-bodied man is enrolled in the rebel ranks. In Eastern Tennessee, where there is considerable Union sentiment, there are not 5,000 slaves, and that accounts for it.

Western Virginia is set down by the *Herald* with a slave population of 60,723, when the truth is that according to the census of 1860 only 6,894, or *one-ninth* part of the number assigned to it by the secession *Satanic*. The eastern shore of Virginia is rebel to the backbone, and had to be subdued by free State bayonets. Delaware, in a population of 112,000 has but 1,805 slaves, which accounts for her loyalty. Most of those slaves are in one county, and it also happens that most of the secessionists in the State are in the same county. Wherever there is a slave, secessionists will be found near by. Slavery and secession are cause and effect. So baneful is the influence of the peculiar institution, that the presence of one slave is enough to destroy the loyalty of a school district.

To recapitulate, the number of slaves belonging to Unionists in the States named by the *Herald*, does not exceed 47,000, as follows:

	Herald's estimate.	The truth.
Missouri	115,619	10,000
Kentucky	225,490	25,000
Maryland	85,382	7,500
Tennessee	98,000	2,000
Western Virginia	60,723	1,500
Eastern Shore of Va.	3,635	500
Delaware	1,805	500
Total	590,654	47,000

If the absolute truth could be ascertained, we do not believe that the Unionists would be found to possess half the number of slaves we have assigned to them. The people stand ready to pay these few loyal slave-masters a fair ransom for their human chattels. The whole sum would not exceed twenty or thirty millions of dollars. The nation is losing more money every month by conducting the war on pro-slavery principles, than it would cost to pay for every slave belonging to Union men.

State Finances of Michigan.

The State Auditor of Michigan reports to the Legislature that the total available means in the Treasury the past year, were $1,230,061, including $593,062 derived from the war fund and the balance from taxes, amount left over from the previous year, and other sources of revenue. The expenses of the year have been $1,258,235, (or $28,000 in excess of receipts,) the war portion of the expenses being $539,423. Of this sum the Government is sure to refund $500,000, or enough to turn upon that portion of the National tax which falls to Michigan. The deficit of $28,000 is more than balanced by the taxes due from the Detroit & Milwaukee and the Michigan Southern Railroads; from the former $22,000, and from the latter $35,000. The total debt of the State is $2,736,264, including $449,100 war loan bonds. The aggregate delinquent taxes returned in 1860, was $318,423.60. The State is debtor to the Counties $53,593.01, and credited by $300,146.72.

☞ Green county, Nebraska, (named in honor of the notorious traitor, Jim Green of Missouri), was summarily "wiped out" by legislative enactment last week. A bill was introduced in the morning changing the name to "Seward county," and before 12 o'clock it had gone through all the forms of legislation in both branches, and become a law.

☞ The Buffalo *Courier* is informed that the employees of the Great Western Railway, in Canada, have lately been compelled to take the oath of allegiance or submit to lose their places. Other reports show a most warlike feeling on the part of our Canadian neighbors.

ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Assembles at Springfield, January 7, 1862.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention assembles in the State Capitol, at Springfield, this (Tuesday) noon, at 12 o'clock. It is composed of the following

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Districts. Counties. Names.

1—Alexander, Pulaski, Union—William A. Hacker, (D).
2—Pope, Hardin, Massac—Geo. W. Waters, (D).
3—Williamson, Johnson—Wm. J. Allen, (D).
4—Gallatin, Saline—Milton Bartley, (D).
5—Franklin, Jackson—A. D. Duff, (D).
6—Randolph—John A. Wilson, (U. D.), contested by D. Schley, (D).
7—Washington, Perry—Willard W. Wall, (D).
8—Jefferson, Marion, Hamilton—H. K. S. Omelveny, (D.,) contested by D. P. Dwyer, (U. D.,) T. B. Tanner, (D).
9—Wabash, White—Thos. W. Stone, (D).
10—Wayne, Edwards—R. B. Hanna, (D).
11—Monroe—Thos. P. Morgan, (D).
12—St. Clair—A. C. French, (U. D.,) J. B. Underwood, (R).
13—Clinton, Bond—Samuel Stevenson, (D).
14—Madison, S. A. Buckmaster, (D.,) Solomon Kurpfl, (D).
15—Fayette, Effingham—Isaac L. Leith, (D).
16—Clay, Richland, Jasper—James H. Parker, (D).
17—Lawrence, Crawford—Harmon Alexander, (D).
18—Clark—T. R. Young, (D).
19—Cumberland, Shelby—A. Thornton, (D).
20—Montgomery, Christian—H. M. Vandeveer, (D).
21—Macoupin, Lewis Solomon, (D).
22—Jersey, Calhoun—W. H. Allen, (D).
23—Greene—J. M. Woodson, (D).
24—Edgar—Jas. A. Eads, (D).
25—Coles, Moultrie, Douglas—O. B. Ficklin, (D).
26—Sangamon—B. S. Edwards, (D.,) James D. Smith, (D).
27—Morgan, Scott—Joseph Morton, (D.,) A. G. Burr, (D).
28—Pike, Brown—Alexander Starne, (D.,) A. A. Glenn, (D).
29—Adams—James W. Singleton, (D.,) A. Brooks, (D).
30—Schuyler—John P. Richmond, (D).
31—Hancock—M. M. Morrill, (D).
32—McDonough—Jos. C. Thompson, (D).
33—Fulton—L. W. Ross, (D.,) John G. Graham, (D).
34—Cass, Menard—T. W. McNeeley, (D).
35—Mason, Logan—E. L. Austin, (D).
36—Macon, DeWitt, Piatt, Champaign—T. R. Webber, (D).
37—Vermillion, Ford—E. S. Terry, (R).
38—McLean—W. W. Orme, (R).
39—Tazewell—R. B. M. Wilson, (D).
40—Henderson, Warren—Jonathan Simpson, (U. D).
41—Peoria, Stark—Julius Manning, (D.,) N. H. Purple, (U. D).
42—Marshall, Woodford, Putnam—John Burns, (D).
43—LaSalle, Livingston, Grundy—Perry A. Armstrong, (U. D.,) Alex. Campbell, (R).
44—Kendall—Thomas Finnie, (R).
45—Iroquois, Will, DuPage, Kankakee—Francis Goodspead, (U. D.,) John W. Paddock, (U. G.,) H. C. Childs, (R).
46—Kane and DeKalb—S. B. Stinson, (R.,) A. J. Joslyn, (R).
47—Bureau—Robt. T. Templeton, (R).
48—Mercer, Henry, Rock Island—Geo. W. Pleasants, (R).
49—Lee, Whiteside—John Dement, (D).
50—Ogle—Chas. Newcomer, (R)
51—Carroll, Jo Daviess—Henry Smith (R.,) W. Weigley, (R).
52—Stephenson—W. P. Narramore, (U. D).
53—Winnebago—Porter Sheldon, (R).
54—Boone, McHenry—Wm. M. Jackson, (U. D.,) Luther W. Lawrence, (R).
55—Lake—Elisha P. Ferry, (R).
56—South Chicago, &c.—John Wentworth (R.,) M. W. Fuller, (U. D).
57—West Chicago, &c.—Elliott Anthony, (R.,) J. H. Muhlke, (R).
58—Knox—W. S. Gale, (R).

RECAPITULATION.

Regular Democrats	45
Union Democrats	10
Republicans	20
Total	75

The Presidency of the Convention seems to be in doubt between Messrs. Edwards of Springfield and Hacker of Cairo. As the southern part of the State is quite sure, in any event, to have the presiding office, it is due that the northern counties should have the Clerk, and for this office we have heard of no candidate more prominent or deserving than Mr. James W. Shehan, editor of the Chicago *Post*. What the Convention will do is as yet a matter of speculation. There are many things which it ought to do, and we have faith that the patriotism of the delegates will make them superior to party, and that the results of their labors will be such as the people of Illinois can endorse.

It will appear from the following, in the *State Journal* of Saturday, that an important item for the delegates is settled in advance:

No fears need be apprehended that the Treasury will not be in funds to "run" the approaching Constitutional Convention. The State Treasurer has reserved a fund of about $50,000 to pay the members and officers, including $20,000 reserved by the Legislature, and placed to the order of the Secretary of State, for the purpose of paying for stationery, printing and all other contingent expenses.

Contrabands at Work at Hilton Head.

The following from a letter from Hilton Head, S. C., Dec. 29, gives the lie direct to the pro-slavery statement that the slaves can only be made to work by the stimulant of the lash, and by the force of bondage:

The negroes everywhere, in two districts, are at work collecting, baling and rolling cotton. Thousands of them have been set at their task, for which they are paid at the rate of $1.00 for every 100 pounds they deliver. They labor with alacrity under this unwonted stimulus; various assistants and clerks have been appointed to oversee their performances, and though they need to be constantly directed, and skillfully managed, yet a good degree of work is really gotten out of them. This is proved by the fact that in less than three days over $50,000 worth of cotton was put aboard the steamboat which accompanied Col. Nobles; all this cotton had been baled by the rebels themselves, and the bags made by them; it was then conveyed to the various landings, at no one of which there is a wharf. The supply of bags having been incomplete, some thousand bags were supplied them, and these had to be first placed in flat-boats, then rowed out to the steamer, and again removed to the decks, before the labors of the blacks were completed. The old drivers were generally retained, to find out the hands and bring them up to the places where their labor was required. As it was Christmas time, and the negroes have always been used to a holiday at this season, their willingness to work needed to be increased by the payment of an installment of their dues. They laughed and sang as they rolled the bales or carried the sand bags on their skulls, and broad shoulders, and jumped and danced and bowed and grinned, when Massa Nobles gave them a dime or a quarter of a dollar apiece.

The amount of cotton taken from each plantation is carefully ascertained; each bag is marked with the former owner's initials, and an account kept both with the estate and with the negroes, so that at any time Government will be able to compensate any of the owners who shall prove to have been loyal. The cotton found on these islands is, as is well-known, of a superior quality; it is worth 50 cents a pound on the island, and 75 cents at New York. It is in ordinary times sent almost exclusively to France, where it is mixed with silk in the manufacture of silk and cotton goods; its texture is of the finest quality, and its culture requires the greatest and most constant care. There are immense quantities of it stored in the cotton houses on these islands; more even has been discovered than was anticipated; at least $2,000,000 worth are believed to have been already secured. Since the negroes have discovered that they will be paid for their exertions, they have brought in some that was buried in the interior, and manifested great care to preserve and obtain as much as possible. I have heard of some instances of their giving warning in advance, when their masters or the rebel soldiers contemplated any new burnings.

As for the ginning, most of it is to be done in New York; it is the opinion of those who have charge of the work, that it can be learned with ease in a day by any woman of ordinary capacity, and the labor is by no means arduous. Here, it will require engineers and engines, as well as gins, and necessitate a whole corps of assistant overseers.

Commander Williams of the Trent.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The speech of Com. Williams of the Trent, to the enamored Yacht Club at Plymouth, England, was the most admirable specimen of British modesty, refinement and taste, that we have seen. He told his hearers, how brave a part he had borne, under the guns of the San Jacinto, and repeated the big oaths he had used on the awful but bloodless occasion when he distinguished himself. He also told a great deal about the intimacy with Lord Palmerston which his importance gave him, and being cheered on by the patriotic company, at last told all about his amicable relations with the Slidell family—how he had protected them from the leveled bayonets of the murderous marines—and he proceeded to enlighten the company on the admirable opportunities afforded on shipboard for becoming intimate with ladies, and told them that Mrs. Slidell and daughters were thoroughly bred. Upon Miss Slidell's conduct he was especially unctious. "She did strike Mr. Fairfax," he said, "but she did not do it with the vulgarity of gesture attributed to her. * * * In her agony she did strike him three times in the face. *I wish that Miss Slidell's little knuckles had struck me in the face. I should like to have the mark forever!*"

Isn't this a precious fellow roaring before the reporters? "O, sweet Ann Page!"

The Privateer Nashville Getting Ready for Sea—Alarm of American Shipmasters Abroad.

[Paris Correspondence New York Express, 16th.]

The captain of the American merchant brig Francis J. King, has addressed, from London, a letter to one of the Havre journals, stating that he had intended going to sea on the 12th instant, but was prevented, in consequence of information received from the Consul of the United States at Southampton, to the effect that the pirate Nashville was preparing to sail about the same time, with the design of destroying any defenceless American vessel she might encounter. The captain thinks it will be imprudent for ships belonging to the loyal States to sail for England or France, until a Federal man-of-war shall be sent to watch the Nashville.

The writer then adds that should war break out between England and the United States, he will attempt to carry the F. J. King into a French port, probably Cherbourg, and asks the amount of charges he will be required to pay in that port. It is, indeed, a sad thing, that a so-styled neutral power should allow a professed pirate to lie in one of her channel harbors, undergo complete repairs and deliberately fit out for the avowed purpose of preying upon American commerce; but unless our great troubles do not absolutely force us to bear with every indignity which the malignant oligarchy at the head of the British Government can devise, there is no remedy for us but patience, and the hope that the day of vengeance may not be far distant.

The Havre *Journal* states that the Nashville was not ready for sea on the 12th, and that her crew, composed almost exclusively of British subjects, had nearly all left her. These "brave fellows" did not probably relish the notion of tasting American round-shot or taking a trip to New York between the decks of any Federal vessel which may be so fortunate as to overhaul on the high seas the "gallant" destroyer of the unarmed Harvey Birch.

NATIONAL CURRENCY AND BANKING SYSTEM.

A Letter from Edmund Dwight.

The following letter was addressed to the New York *Evening Post*, of the 3d inst., by a gentleman who has given the greater part of his life to the study of financial questions. It will be seen that he does not argue the constitutionality or expediency of the scheme for a national currency proposed by Mr. Chase, but he desires to show, if such a scheme is adopted, the principles on which alone in his judgment it can be safely organized.

As an introduction to a plan for a National Currency and Banking System, I shall endeavor to establish the following propositions, using, not the terms of Political Economy, but the plain and concise language of bankers.

I. Specie is the only adequate basis of that portion of the whole paper currency which may, under any condition of panic, or of adverse exchanges, be returned for payment.

II. The specie which is held for the security and redemption of the bank-note circulation should be *aggregated* at the commercial and financial centers of the country.

III. The average aggregate of specie, so held, should bear such a proportion to the total trade of the country that it could pay any possible foreign balances against it without exhaustion; and always leave enough remaining to sustain the currency and credits at home.

IV. The most effective general safeguard is, not any inflexible and hampering law, but intelligence in the public, and constant accountability on the part of the banks, through weekly published statements.

1. As all debts are made payable in money, as money is named in all contracts, and is the representative of all values, nothing but money can satisfy the demand which arises in those periods of distrust when all faith in promises is gone. The sale of public stocks will, of course, produce money at some rate, but, at such times, the market is soon glutted, and the securities, however good, depreciate and fail as a reliance. A vital fact in this question is that the *forcing of securities upon a panic-stricken market aggravates the panic beyond all other causes*. The *better the securities* are, the more *complete* and *universal* is the destruction of market values by the forced sale and consequent depreciation of them. If you have two hundred millions of bank note circulation secured by United States bonds, and in a sudden panic you throw ten millions of these upon the market, and they fall to 50, all other market values simultaneously fall in the same proportion.

This occurred in 1857, when in a sound state of the trade of the country, mere panic sales forced New York stocks from 110 to 70, and the State security system was totally broken down. A suspension of specie payments promptly followed, and the deposit banks of New York came to the rescue of the country banks so quickly, by taking their notes on credit, that the fact that the system had failed and demonstrated its own imperfections, was hardly recognized. It, nevertheless, was a fact, and a momentous one in its bearing on the mode of organizing a national currency. For if the market could not take enough of New York State stocks (unsurpassed in real value) to redeem the limited bank note currency secured by them, what would be the result when the stock security of a national circulation of $2,00000,000 should be thrown upon the same market?

The conclusion then is, that neither bonds nor mortgages, nor State stocks, nor Government bonds, nor British consuls, nor any other form of property, can be safely made the security for the bank note circulation, except for that portion of it which neither panics nor balances of trade can ever drive home for redemption, and which, therefore, (although nominally payable on demand) may be regarded as a permanent loan from the people.

To this conclusion more than a century of experiments and failures have driven the statesmen of England, and it is now fully recognized and embodied in the organization of the Bank of England, and established by its successful working.

To this conclusion our own history and failures impel us, and will, till we accept it.

2. The specie of money which is held for the security and redemption of the bank note currency should be aggregated at the commercial and financial centres of the country.

This is and has been the case in the actual working of all the existing banking systems of the States. The country banks of New England, of New York, and of the whole interior, rest upon their deposits in the city banks, as the means of redeeming their circulating notes. Most of their redemptions (perhaps 99-100) are actually made by drafts upon those city bank deposits, and as those deposits rest upon the specie in the city banks, that specie at these centres of trade is practically the real basis of the bank note circulation of the whole country.

The modicum of coin kept in the country banks serves to furnish change to the people, and, occasionally, for the redemption of notes; but its relation to the security and redemption of the paper currency is of trifling importance.

It follows, therefore, that any law requiring the country banks of circulation to hold fixed per centages of specie would be contrary to the teachings of experience. Such a law would be evaded by the unsound banks. In the case of the sound banks it would place the specie where it would be comparatively useless and unavailable. The specie is not wanted in the banks of the interior; and if it were, to compel them always to hold it would be to forbid its use. Such a law would dispense with the heart, and require the hands and the feet to keep their separate supplies of blood.

We repeat, then, that the specie basis of the paper currency should be held—subject to actual use—at the centres of commerce and finance.

3. The average aggregate of specie which should be held at the commercial centre should bear such a proportion to our whole trade that it would pay any probable foreign debit balances without exhaustion, and always leave enough remaining to sustain the currency and credits at home.

The non-recognition of this principle cost the nation the terrible experience of almost universal bankruptcy, and the long and painful struggle which followed the collapse of 1836. Previous to that year the country had run up balances of trade more than four times greater in amount than all the specie held by all the banks in the United States.

Again, so lately as 1857, the banks of New York, holding about $12,000,000 of coin, which was then nearly their average stock, were able to bear a reduction of only about $3,000,000, being about *one per cent* of the trade of the country each way, before they were driven to suspension. From that and many previous experiences they have wisely adopted a much larger specie-basis, and by the strength thus attained, they have supported the confidence of the nation and the finances of the government through a crisis which, in former years, would have plunged it into bankruptcy.

The value of a stock of specie proportioned to the trade of the country is strikingly shown in the action of the Bank of England, which has repeatedly paid foreign balances of twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars, with scarcely a rise in the rate of interest, or any disturbance of the course of credits and business.

In view of the foregoing principles, the following plan for a national currency and banking system is suggested.

1st. All future bank-note currency in the United States shall be issued in the manner following: The United States Treasurer (or Banking Department) shall furnish to banks or bankers circulating notes equal in amount to ninety per cent of the market value of the United States bonds, which such banks shall deposit as security for such bank notes, and such banks shall keep their notes secure by an average excess of ten per cent in United States bonds at their market value.

2d. The aggregate amount of bank notes which may be so issued by the United States Banking Department shall not exceed an amount which, added to the amount in circulation under State laws, would be equal to, say $200,000,000, that being about the average amount which experience shows that the country will hold.

3d. The Bank Department shall hold in Sub-Treasury, or in special deposit in specie, an average sum, equal to twenty per cent. of the bank notes issued to the banks, upon the pledge of United States stocks.

4th. In addition to the notes which may be issued on the pledge of United States stocks, the Bank Department may issue to the banks bank-notes equal to the amount of specie which may be pledged with it as security therefor—such specie to belong to the banks, and to be held apart from the twenty per cent. provided for in section third, and such issue so secured may be independent of the limitation in section second.

5th. First, the Bank Department may, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, use any portion of the twenty per cent. provided for in section second, or any specie in the Treasury to buy from the banks the United States bonds pledged with it by the banks at ten per cent., or more, below the price at which such bonds were pledged; (that is when the margin of security is exhausted)—and second, may also sell again the bonds so purchased whenever they shall be saleable at ten per cent. more than cost.

6th. All the banks in the United States, whether under State or National laws, shall make and publish "weekly statements," as is now done by the New York city banks.

EDMUND DWIGHT.

Canadian Negroes as Allies of the Rebels.

[From the Albany Journal, Friday eve.]

We have already referred to the novel project of arming the blacks of Canada to assist in fighting the blacks of Jeff. Davis. The following advertisement, cut from one of our Provincial exchanges, shows that the friends of the movement are in earnest:

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!—To the Colored Population.—All the Colored Male Inhabitants of Dunnville and the surrounding country, desirous of joining Her Majesty's Loyal Volunteer Militia, can do so by calling at my office, where the service roll is now lying for signatures. When completed, the Company will be officered. S. AMSDEN, Dunnville, Dec. 28, 1861. Capt. Com'g Vol. R. C.

Fortunately, the danger of War between the United States and England, is, for the moment, at least, averted. The "services of Her Majesty's Loyal Colored "Volunteer Militia," in the humane work of overrunning the Free States, will not, therefore, be called into immediate requisition.

We have some curiosity to know how this effort to put them to the "base uses" of aiding the Southern Slaveholders will be relished by the blacks. We greatly mistake their temper if they do not resent it as an insult.

Board for Examining Officers.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, 4th.]

When the three year regiments were being organized, Gen. McClellan issued a general order that any commissioned officer who was incompetent, or unfitted for an officer from any other cause, and so reported, should be examined. The following is the examining board for this division, as ordered by General Halleck:

1. Col. James D. Morgan, Tenth Illinois volunteers.
2. Col. W. H. L. Wallace, Eleventh Illinois volunteers.
3. Lieut. Col. H. E. Hart, Twenty-second Illinois volunteers.
4. Lieut. Col. E. H. Waters, Twenty-eighth Illinois volunteers.
5. Capt. Ezra Taylor, Taylor's battery.

The board is now in session at Cairo.

Horrible Narrative—Sufferings and Cannibalism of an American Whaler's Boat's Crew.

[From the Boston Journal.]

The St. Johns *Daily News* of December 6 has an account of the sufferings of John F. Sullivan of Hadley Falls, Mass., and his companions, deserters from the whaleships Daniel Webster and Ansel Gibbs, of New Bedford, in Cumberland Straits, on the 4th of August last. The narrative was written by Sullivan. The writer says that he had no reason for leaving the ship only that he was not sufficiently provided against the cold northern climate, and was afraid of dying by scurvy. The crew of the Ansel Gibbs complained of bad treatment. They were John Giles, boatsteerer, John Martin, Hiram J. Davis, Willard Hawkins, Thomas Colwell, Joseph Fisher and Samuel Fisher, who, with Sullivan and his shipmate Warren Dutton, constituted the deserting party. They stole a boat from the Ansel Gibbs, into which they managed to place a very small quantity of provisions, two guns and a little ammunition, and stood across the Straits. They left the vessels in latitude 65:50, about five miles from Penny's harbor. On the fourth day out they fell in with the barque George Henry, Capt. Cuddington, of New London, who offered to take them all on board, but they declined. He gave them some provisions, which were augmented by a duck and the hind quarters of a white bear they managed to shoot before they made Resolution Island, where their provisions became nearly exhausted. On the 20th of August, at Cape Chidleigh, they had nothing but mushrooms and berries to live upon; and here Hawkins and Davis ran away from the party and carried away everything that was useful belonging to the boat. After an attempt to leave the place, which was prevented by stormy weather, they landed again, and Dutton died of starvation. The narrative of Sullivan says:

"The evening he died, Samuel Fisher proposed to eat him; he took his knife and cut a piece off the thigh, and held it over the fire until it was cooked. Then, next morning, each one followed his example; after that the meat was taken off the bones, and each man took a share. We stopped here three days. We then made a start; but the wind being ahead we were compelled to put back. Here we stopped two more days. During that time the bones were broken up small and boiled in a pot or kettle that we had; also, the skull was broken open, the brains taken out and cooked. We then got a fair wind, but we got around a point, we had the wind very fresh off shore; we could hardly manage the boat; at last we drove on to an island some way out to sea; we got the boat under the lee of it; but the same night we had a large hole stove into her. Being unable to haul her up, we stayed here eight days; it was on this island they tried to murder me.

"The third day we stopped here, I was out as usual, picking berries or anything I could find to eat. Coming in I chanced to pick up a mushroom. I brought it in with me, also an armful of wood to keep a fire. While kneeling down to cook the mushroom, I received a heavy blow of a club from Joseph Fisher, and before I could get on my feet I got three more blows. I then managed to get on my feet, when Samuel Fisher got hold of my right arm; then Joseph Fisher struck me three more blows on the arm. I somehow got away from them, and, being half crazy, I did not know what to do. They made for me again; I kept begging of them, for God's sake, to spare my life; but they would not listen to my cries. They said they wanted some meat, and were bound to kill me. I had nothing I could defend myself with but a small knife; this I held in my hand until they approached me. Samuel Fisher was the first to come towards me; he had a large dirk knife in his hand: his cousin was coming from another direction with a club and a stone. Samuel came on and grasped me by the shoulder, and had his knife raised to stab me. I then raised my knife and stabbed him in the throat; he immediately fell, and I then made a step for Joe, but he dropped his club and went up to where the rest were. I then stooped down to see if Samuel was dead; he was still alive; I begun to cry; after a little while the rest told me to come up—they would see there was nothing more done to me. I received four deep cuts in the head; one of the fellows dressed them for me, and washed the blood off my face. Next day Samuel Fisher died; his cousin was the first to cut him up; his body was used up the same as my unfortunate shipmate's.

"After a while, we managed to repair the boat and left the island. We ran in where we thought was mainland, but it proved to be an island; here we left the boat, and proceeded on foot, walking about one mile a day. At last we reached the other side of the island in about four days; then put back again to the boat. It took us four days to get back. When we got there, we found the boat stove very bad since we left her. We tried to get around the island in her, but she sunk when we got into her; we then left her, and went back again to the other side of the island, to remain there until we should die or be picked up. We ate our belts, boots and sheaths, and a number of bear and seal skin articles we had with us. To add to our misery, it commenced to rain, and kept up for three days; it then began to snow. In this miserable condition we were picked up by a boat's crew of Esquimaux on the 29th of September, and brought to Okoke on the 3d of October.

"The missionaries did all that lay in their power to help us along, and provided us with food and clothing, then sent us on to Nain, where we met 'the doctor,' (Davis) who was picked up three days before we were. He reported that his companion died, and told many false stories after he was picked up."

The above thrilling narrative has the air of romance rather than reality, and some of the circumstances appear very improbable, but as the Ansel Gibbs, which arrived at New Bedford on the 11th of last November, reported the desertion of seven of her crew, with a whale boat, in the Arctic regions, at the date above given, the main facts of the story are doubtless true. The misguided seamen suffered fearfully in consequence of their folly.

Shipbuilding at New York.

The New York *Evening Post*, in its review of the ship yards and machine shops of that city and district, says the demand upon them has been unprecedented through the year, and they are now working at a rate which is equivalent to thirty-six vessels every three months, or one hundred and thirty-two vessels for the year. The yards are, however, engaged principally upon vessels for foreign governments; while the most of the work that is being done for our navy is the alteration of ships taken from the mercantile service. The *Post* says the yards can turn out vessels faster than the machine shops can furnish the engines, though the three leading establishments—the Novelty, Morgan and Allaire—are now able to supply twenty-seven first-class marine engines every six months. There are other shops not far from the city of a capacity to add somewhat to this exhibit. Discussing the subject of iron-plated vessels, the *Post* says:—

There are, perhaps, two mills—no more—in the country, whose managers and operatives have been accustomed to handling of such vast and ponderous masses as iron armor plates. The Trenton Iron Company, in New Jersey, were the first to begin the rolling of heavy iron deck and building beams, in 1854. The Phenix Iron Company at Phenixville, Penn., have performed work of this kind since 1857. Masses of a ton weight are now rolled at these establishments; but before masses of three or four tons, such as the armor plates required, can be prepared even at these mills, new engines, rolls and furnaces must be erected. To put up such new machinery will require, we are informed, about four months. But when operations are once begun, the plates could be turned out at the rate of one hundred tons per day. The specifications for the new ships call for about fourteen thousand tons of plates, and as the ships cannot be built in less than six months, it is evident that if the machinery for rolling the plates is at once erected, they will not have to wait long for their armor.

The cost of putting up the required furnaces, rolls and engines is, according to the lowest estimate presented so far to the Government, not less than $250,000. If the new mills could be used for general manufacture, it would not be difficult to induce capable and experienced men to undertake their construction by private enterprise. But this is not so; and it is necessary, therefore, for Congress to appropriate at once a sum sufficient for this purpose, to establish a national rolling mill, just as we have already national armories, and for precisely the same reason. Once constructed, such an establishment would furnish iron plates for the navy at any time, and as we shall have to replate the first fleet in time, and may have to build new ships, it will be an object to secure for the Government a place where it can obtain whatever plates it needs as cheaply and of as good quality as the British or French.

A Gun-Boat building at Milwaukee.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, 6th.]

The little propeller designed for a gunboat, of which we have already made mention, is nearly completed, and her graceful outlines may now be seen to advantage. In point of strength, iron and timber could not be put together in a more durable manner. She is also constructed with a view to great speed. Mr. Boole has applied one of his own ingenious ideas to her machinery, in giving the shaft a slight inclination downwards. This evidently will have a tendency to raise the stern of the boat while under headway and thus increase the speed instead of making it settle down as would be the case were the shaft on a dead level. Her machinery is now receiving the finishing touches at the Bay State Iron Works, and will be put into her before launching. If the Naval Department should see fit to purchase this boat, she will be capable of mounting a 32-pounder gun aft and a smaller one forward. Her cabin and machinery will be below deck, and nothing but the pilot house above. We have no doubt she will make a most serviceable gun boat, if turned to that use, and would be a good beginning to our lake navy.

The Resources of Illinois.

[From the St. Louis Evening News.]

There seems to be no limit to the resources and capabilities of the Prairie State. They can "raise" almost anything over there. They have raised a crop of about 70,000 soldiers, since last Spring, and they propose to raise another one, if needed. But this is not all. Last year Illinois produced a respectable sugar crop, several counties yielding "enough to do them;" and now it is proposed that Egypt shall go into the cotton business, and raise a crop next year, to aid in making up the deficiency caused by the blockade of the Southern ports. If the price remains at 30 cents a pound, it would stimulate the production materially, and go far towards making Illinois both a sugar and a cotton growing State.

☞ The vote for United States Senator in the Republican caucus of the Michigan Legislature was: Jacob M. Howard, 49; Isaac P. Christiancy, 16; Hezekiah G. Wells, 12; Austin Blair, 11. There were six ballots. Governor Blair's highest vote was 20; that of Mr. Wells, 17; that of Mr. Christiancy, 16; and that of Mr. Waldron, late member of Congress from the Second District, 11.

The Contested Seat in the Convention.

We are favored with a copy of the memorial of James T. Dwyer, Esq., and as it contains many points of great interest we publish it:

State of Illinois, Eighth Representative District, To the Honorable the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of Illinois, now in session, under act of the January, 1861.

The memorial of James T. Dwyer, claiming election as Representative from the Eighth Representative District of said State:

Your memorialist would respectfully state that at an election held in the 8th Representative District of the State of Illinois, on the 4th day of November, 1861, he was duly elected, according to the constitution and laws of said State, a member of your honorable body for said District, and your memorialist now claims the right to a seat in your honorable body by virtue of said election.

In support of your memorialist's claim to said office, he here presents the following facts for your consideration and decision:

That Harvey K.S. O'Melvany whose election your memorialist contests, received 2779 votes, and F. R. Tanner received 2130 votes, and your memorialist received 254 votes. That with the exception of Mr. Tanner, whose election is not contested, your memorialist received the next largest amount of votes to Mr. O'Melvany.

That section 10, article 5, of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, entitled "Of the Judiciary" provides as follows:

"The Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts "shall not be eligible to any other office of public "trust, or profit, in this State or the United States, "during the term for which they are elected, nor for "one year thereafter. All votes for either of them "for any *elective* office (except that of Judge of the "Supreme or Circuit Court) given by the General "Assembly or the people, shall be void."

That said H. K. S. O'Melvany was, on the first Monday in June, 1855, elected Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of said State for six years, and was duly commissioned and qualified as such, and received its emoluments, and his term of office expired on the — day of ——, 1861, when his successor was sworn into said office of Circuit Judge. That one year had not elapsed from said termination of his office before said election of 4th November, 1861.

Your memorialist would further submit, that said H. K. S. O'Melvany is not eligible to a seat in your honorable body, inasmuch as being such Circuit Judge, and as one year had not elapsed from the termination of said office of Circuit Judge to said date of election of 4th Nov., 1861, and as a seat in your honorable body is an office, or public trust of profit in this State within the purview of said section 10 article 5 of said Constitution so far as United States officers in this State are concerned, cannot affect your memorialist's claim, for it cannot be seriously contended that said section and its provisions are not obligatory in the State of Illinois as to State officers. Said section, though it may be invalid as to the United States officers, is and must be binding as to the officers in the State of Illinois under its Constitution and Statutes.

Your memorialist submits that it may be urged that he did not receive the majority of votes, but that Mr. O'Melvany did, and that a majority of voters in the District have a right to select the member to your honorable body. But in answer to this your memorialist states that it is only necessary to say that but for the Constitution and laws of the State there could have been no vote at all cast, and no election could have been had, and therefore such votes can only have the effect given to them provided by the law under which they were cast, otherwise the principle of anarchy would obtain.

It may be urged that section 1, article 13, of the Amendments to the Constitution has not been complied with in said election, and further that the law calling your honorable convention is unconstitutional. But such questions, if raised and held good, are fatal to your whole body. These questions, if raised, cannot be decided by your honorable body, but are of a judicial nature for the Supreme Court of this State to determine, but these questions are not practically involved in your memorialist's case.

It may be urged that your honorable body is competent to decide on the qualifications of your members, by virtue of your original supreme capacity, power and majesty as embodying the sovereign will of the people. It is true that you represent the sovereign will of the people in its highest legislative capacity, but still in that capacity only, and for that purpose, servants, officers or public trustees of the people; and it is submitted that your honorable body cannot rise higher than your source, "the will of the people," and therefore cannot disregard their expressed will in the 4th section of the act calling you into being, which provides that you shall be judges of your privileges and election, nor disregard the other provisions of that law, as to said election. It is not, and cannot be competent to your honorable body to disregard the present Constitution of this State, its provisions and restrictions, other than by suggestions of amendments or complete revision in your session, and that organic law until repealed is binding. You can judge your privileges or rights, or special prerogatives, such as freedom from arrest and freedom of debate. You can judge of elections to your honorable body within the limit of the law, whether organic or statutory, relating to elections to your honorable body, but cannot, it is submitted, overrule or disregard such election laws, other than in the way of suggested amendment or revision. You can administer these laws and try elections by them, and said section 10 being part of that election law, is binding. If this be not the rule, with all due respect to your honorable body, what is to prevent you from selecting your members from persons, neither candidates nor elected, on your own view of their fitness for the position, and thus render your body irresponsible and anarchical, and tend to revolution?

If your memorialist's view of your powers be correct, then it is submitted that the simple question in this case (admitting the fact that Mr. O'Melvany was such Circuit Judge, and that one year had not elapsed as aforesaid) is narrowed down to the simple question, is a seat in your honorable body within the meaning of said Section 10 of the Constitution? It may be contended from the whole Constitution, its objects and history, that a seat within your honorable body is not an office within said section 10. From the history of that section in the journal of the Convention of 1847, it appears that not only the time of restriction (*twelve months*) but also the offices and trusts contemplated were fully discussed, and resulted in section 10.

It may be urged that the punctuation of that section renders its meaning doubtful. The clause reads thus:

"The Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts "shall not be eligible to any other office or public "trust, of profit in this State or the United States, "during the term for which they are elected, nor "for one year thereafter."

It may be said that it means not only honorary officers and public trusts, but also pecuniary offices and public trusts of profit. In this broad view, Mr. O'Melvany is clearly ineligible for if a seat in your honorable body be not an honorary office and public trust, it must be one of profit, and if not one of profit, it must be honorary, and the above broad view including both, is fatal to Mr. O'Melvany's claim. On the other hand if that clause means "any other office or public trust of profit," and profit being the restricting idea, then a seat in your honorable body is an office or public trust of profit; inasmuch as compensation is provided by Section 4 of the act calling your body. The people recognizing you as their Representatives and Legislative Officers, compensate pecuniarily for the services rendered and under this view Mr. O'Melvany is clearly ineligible.

It is submitted, that if a seat in your honorable body be neither an office nor public trust of an honorary nor pecuniary nature, and both included in the phrase "other" in said section; a question of judicial nature, of grave import is suggested which the Supreme Court only can decide, but it is submitted that no such construction can be put on the phrase "other" than the plain and common meaning of that clause and phrase in connection with the concluding clause of section 10 is considered, and this is fatal to Mr. O'Melvany's claim. That clause reads thus:

"All votes for either of them, (meaning Judges of "the Supreme and Circuit Courts) for any *elective* "office (except that of Judge of the Supreme or "Circuit Courts) given by the General Assembly "or the people, shall be void."

On the well recognized rule of constitutional construction of statutes, to construe them according to the sense of the terms and the intention of the Legislature to be gathered from the words used; and if the words used express clearly the sense and intention of the law, they must always govern, and the phrase "*elective office*," defined and explains the phrase "other." If this be not so, section 10 is incongruous and absurd, ideas at variance with constitutional construction, for when the sense is manifest and leads to nothing absurd, there can be no reason to refuse the sense which it naturally presents to the mind. (See Smith's Commentaries on Constitutional Law, page 677 and pages 688 and 689). The plain and common meaning naturally presented to the mind on these clauses and phases is, that the word "*other*" means "*other elective office*." And this view, taken in connection with the fact that there are no honorary offices or public trusts in this State in the proviso of its constitution and laws, decides this question. It cannot be reasonably contended that a seat in your honorable body is not *elective*. You were elected by *the people*, and your office is an elective office "*of profit*." It is not and cannot be *honorary* only, and your high function is an office, and you are elected servants of the people. If you be not officers of the people as their representatives, and paid agents, you are the people itself, which constitutes your body an *oligarchy*, but such conclusion implies not only absurdity but impossibility. In view of the Republican institutions of this State. It is submitted therefore, that to the common understanding of the people, a seat in your honorable body is *an elective office of profit*; and it is submitted that under every view of section 10, Mr. O'Melvany, being within all its restrictions and provisions, is ineligible to a seat in your honorable body, and that entirely *on legal and constitutional* grounds, irrespective of all questions of fitness and political considerations.

Your memorialist wishes distinctly to be understood as not prosecuting his claim through personal or pecuniary considerations, but to have the important question involved settled, and to carry out the expressed wishes of the people in said district, and to have the force and validity of the organic law in the above prohibition of section 10 tested. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES T. DWYER.

Salem, Marion Co., Ill., Dec. 26, 1861.

New Order for Recruiting.

There is a general misapprehension in the public mind as to the intention of the Recruiting Order issued from the War Department in reference to the recruiting business in the several States. We refer to it again at the instance of several who have asked the information of us. We have already given the list of general superintendents appointed for the several States, Col. P. Morrison being located at Quincy. The mode of recruiting is prescribed in the Act as follows:

The Superintendents detailed will take charge of the recruiting service in the various States to which they are assigned, on the 1st day of January, 1862. They will take post at their general depots, which will be under their immediate command. Upon the requisition of the Superintendents a suitable number of volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers and privates will be detailed for duty in the staff departments and as drill-masters at their respective depots. A Disbursing Officer of the fund for "collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers," will be assigned to each depot; and will be under the direction of the Superintendent.

III—Commanding officers of regiments will detail two commissioned officers, with four non-commissioned officers or privates, to report in person to the Superintendents of the recruiting service for their respective States, on the first day of January, 1862, or as soon thereafter as practicable. These officers and non-commissioned officers will be detailed for a tour of six months, and will be assigned as recruiting parties to rendezvous by the Superintendents; if found incompetent, they will be relieved and replaced by others.

IV—The Superintendents will establish the rendezvous, and so arrange for the rent, subsistence of recruits, and other expenses, that the charges may be reasonable, and that the bills therefore may be certified to by the recruiting officers in charge, and presented for payment to the Disbursing Officers at the General Depots.

V—Enlistments of volunteers will be made upon printed forms to be furnished for the purpose, similar to those established for the regular service. They will in all cases be made in duplicate.

VI. Recruits will be sent, as often as may be necessary, in small squads, to the general depots, with a descriptive list and duplicate enlistments of each man. The descriptive list will be examined, and if correct, will be filed with the records of the depot. One copy of each enlistment will be delivered to the Disbursing Officer to assist him in the examination and verification of accounts, and will be sent with the accounts at the end of each quarter to the Adjutant General of the army at Washington. The duplicate enlistments will be sent by the Superintendent to the Adjutant General of the army, with a consolidated return of the recruiting parties for the month, on the first day of the succeeding month, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

☞ The force at Shawneetown is, by order of Gen. Grant, placed under the command of T. H. Kavanaugh, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, who will consolidate reports the of his command weekly, and forward to Cairo headquarters.

Fire at Rochester—Duryea & Forsyth's Scale Manufactory Burned.

The fire at Rochester, N. Y., which on Thursday last interfered with telegraphic communication, was in Duryea & Forsyth's scale manufactory, which was entirely destroyed. The Rochester *Democrat & American* says:

The fire broke out about 9 o'clock Wednesday evening, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It is stated that fire was communicated to the building in three different places in the first and second stories, and in the basement where it was discovered.

The alarm was promptly sounded, and shortly the whole of the fire department was out. The wind was blowing a perfect hurricane from the north-west at the time of the discovery of the fire, which had obtained considerable headway before the engines could be got in working order, although they took water readily from the river, which runs at the rear of the premises. The fierce wind swept the flames up the stair-ways and along the passages until the whole interior of the building was one sheet of flame, which it seemed idle for the firemen to try to subdue. While the alarm bells were yet ringing, the roof fell in with a terrific crash, sending up a lurid sheet of flame, lighting up the river and the surrounding buildings with a glare that was seen for miles.

But a few minutes after the falling in of the roof the south wall fell out, carrying through the roof of an adjoining wooden structure, burying beneath the debris a fireman by the name of Patrick Welch. When taken out he was nearly insensible, and was immediately removed to the office, which was situated a short distance south of the burning building, when it was discovered that he had received several scalp wounds, the most serious one being a cut over the left eye which penetrated to the skull and was nearly three inches in length. Doctors Langworthy and ——— were sent after, who dressed the wounds, which were severe, though not considered dangerous. Welch formerly belonged to No. 8, and is a married man. He ran a very narrow escape; the blow he received was a glancing one, when, if it had been perpendicular, one of the physicians stated that it would have produced instant death.

The recent rain and sleet which had frozen on the roofs of the adjoining buildings were all that prevented the spreading of the fire. The gale caught up the live coals and sparks and carried them in the air to a great distance, although the heaviest of them fell on the roofs of buildings in the vicinity of the fire, but we could hear of no cases where they caused any damage.

The aggregate loss is between $35,000 and $40,000, on which there is an insurance of $18,000.

Interest on the Illinois State Debt.

[From the Springfield Journal, 4th.]

The general suspension of specie payments has caused some uneasiness to be felt in reference to the interest on our State debt, due in New York, on the 1st inst. We would state that owing to the precautions which were taken, no embarrassment whatever has occurred, or can occur, to the money forwarded by the Hon. Wm. Butler, State Treasurer, for the purpose of meeting it; but that the payment of our interest is now going on in New York just the same as though nothing unusual in the financial world had taken place.

Besides this, and to guard against any unforseen contingency, we may further state, that Mr. Butler has also taken the precaution to secure enough out of the accruing revenue and interest fund, to meet in full the semi-annual July interest. This money is carefully set apart in the vaults of the Treasury, boxed up and labeled, for that specific purpose. The Treasurer has done this, lest any unusual or unexpected falling off in the State revenue might embarrass the fund for the payment of our interest, and thus injure the credit of our State. This precaution has been taken, in pursuance of the act of February 8th, 1861, which provides that:

"It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to "transfer from the revenue or any other funds, a "sufficient sum to make up any deficiency in the "interest fund, and to provide fully for the payment of the interest on the State debt; and it "shall not be lawful for the Treasurer to allow the "said revenue fund to be reduced *at any time*, by "payment of warrants drawn thereon, below an "*amount sufficient* for the purpose of making ample provision for any deficiencies which may exist in said interest fund."

For this purpose, however, it has been necessary to transfer only about 15 per cent. of the revenue fund; and yet with this drain upon it, there are now but very few outstanding warrants upon the revenue fund. The care, foresight and prudence with which Mr. Butler performs the responsible duties devolving upon him, are worthy of all commendation.

The Capture of Sutton, Va., by Rebels.

[From the Columbus (O.) Journal, 4th.]

The surgeon who had charge of the sick at Sutton, Virginia, and who reported the capture of that place by the rebels, which has already been given, arrived here yesterday. He reports that the town was in charge of a company of Federal cavalry, who were guarding the sick there, and the place was attacked on Sunday last by a force of from 300 to 400 "bushwhackers," and the cavalry fled, leaving ten or twelve sick soldiers who fell into rebel hands. They afterwards burnt the entire town. What became of the sick left behind the surgeon did not know.

Holiday Presents.

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GIFT BOOKS AND PICTURES! A splendid sett of four colored Prints. FRUITS AND FLOWERS Magnificently shaded and true to Nature. Price $4.00. A beautiful Christmas Gift. THE DEFENDERS OF THE UNION, A large Engraving containing twelve Portraits of leading Military Characters. It is a picture that every one will wish to preserve till the end of time. The above, plain $1.50. The above, colored 2.00. One group of some Thirty Prominent War Heroes, 14x18, at 30 Cents. A large collection of GIFT and TOY BOOKS, than which nothing can be more appropriate for a present. For sale at the Northwestern Booksellers and News Dealer Emporium. JOHN W. NORRIS, 101 Madison street.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, Rich Photographic Albums, WORK CASES, TOILETTE CASES, DRESSING CASES, JEWEL CASES, And also just received, a fine assortment of Steel, Jet, Shell, and Steel and Jet Brooches, Ear Rings, Belt Buckles, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, &c., &c., and a large stock of RICH FANCY GOODS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Also, the Largest Stock of SKATES to be found in the city. Call early, and remember we are at 138 Lake street, bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

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COTTONS AT WHOLESALE. Just Received 500 PACKAGES OF SHEETINGS, PRINTS, FLANNELS, TICKS, SHIRTINGS, STRIPES, DENIMS, DE LAINES, Comprising all the Standard Makes, BOUGHT BEFORE THE Recent Great Advance in Domestics, AND WILL BE SOLD FOR NETT CASH Below (the present) Agents Prices. W. M. ROSS & CO., NOS. 167 AND 169 LAKE STREET.

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TRANSPORTATION. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Express Freight Line — VIA — Great Western, New York Central and Connecting Roads, TO AND FROM THE EAST AND WEST. Controlled and operated by the roads forming the line. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY TO AND FROM Chicago, New York, Boston, &c. For Bills Lading and Contracts, apply at Company's Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago. MERCHANTS VISITING THE EAST Are requested to call at the Company's FREIGHT and TICKET Offices, for Bills of Lading, Contracts, Tickets, Etc. In Boston, deliver Freight at Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot. In New York, deliver Freight at Hudson River Railroad, No. 72 Warren street, or to "People's Line" Steamers, foot of Cortland street. Mark Packages: Via "Suspension Bridge." E. P. BEACH, Agent, 273 Broadway, New York. OTIS KIMBALL, Agent, 21 State street, Boston. JULIUS MOVIUS, General Agent, Buffalo. A. WALLINGFORD, Chicago and Western Agent, Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago. Chicago, January 1st, 1862.

CHICAGO, PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS LINE, 1862 ... 1862. Under Management and control of the "Great Western Railway" of Canada. By a new and most desirable arrangement for shippers of Produce, the "Great Western Railway Company" are running an EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN Through from Windsor, opposite Detroit, to Portland, Without Change of Cars. Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER, who goes through with each train. Freight destined for this Express Line must leave Chicago on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and be consigned to "Care PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS, WINDSOR, C. W." For information in regard to this new line, rates, bills lading, &c., apply to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent Great Western Railway Company, Corner Lake and Dearborn Streets, Chicago.

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CATARRH! CATARRH!!! SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH OR COLD IN THE HEAD. CATARRH IN THE NOSE. ... Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00. Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4835, Chicago, Ill. Office, 106 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.

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BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

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COTTONS AT WHOLESALE.

Just Received

500 PACKAGES OF

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PRINTS, STRIPES, FLANNELS, DENIMS, TICKS, DE LAINES,

Comprising all the Standard Makes, BOUGHT BEFORE THE Recent Great Advance in Domestics, AND WILL BE SOLD

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They are now offering the whole of their

SPLENDID STOCK

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

A FINE STOCK OF

Wool Goods, Nubias, Hoods, Sontags, Leggins, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Call early and select the Bargains.

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BALMORAL SKIRTS.

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Through from Windsor, opposite Detroit, to Portland,

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Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER ... Freight destined for this Express Line should leave Chicago on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and be consigned to "Care PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS, WINDSOR, C. W."

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NOTICE.— The Bank of Montreal,

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And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of

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Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

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NICHOLAS MARC. FREDERIK HERTEL.

TRADERS BANK, NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.,

Nominal Capital, . . $50,000.

Paid up Capital, . . $25,000.

Will deal in Sight Exchange, Gold, Treasury Notes and Bank Notes.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. N. D. CLAPP, President.

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 Broad Street, (one door from Wall.) New York, Oct. 5th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

J. T. VAN VLECK.

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This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.

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DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c., No. 32 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking law of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD Cashier.

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BAGS, BAGS, BAGS. FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, (No. 22 Market st., Chicago.)

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

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Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

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CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.

GLUE!

NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., begs leave to invite the Trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Boneblack and Bone Manure, to his store, 60 South Wells street, where he offers the above articles, at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times.

A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc., etc.

JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, (Successor to Wahl Bros.) No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

J. & A. HERZOG,

Practical Furriers and Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our European Furs, and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of the article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other house in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

REPAIRING OF FURS NEATLY DONE.

Military Caps made to order. J. & A. HERZOG, 182 Lake st.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND Hudson Bay Company's Furs.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS,

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

At Wholesale or Retail.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Branch of 330 Broadway, New York.

All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY, No. 124 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. SMITH & CO.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S Fruit Dealers, 185 Randolph street.

Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents.

Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore and warranted ... Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2394.

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual ... H. SANBORN, ... P. O. Box ...

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1862.

OUR WESTERN MISSOURI LETTER.

Movements of Col. Jennison's Force.

New Encampment—Winter Quarters—News from Price's Army, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP JOHNSON, Dec. 27, 1861.

We left our last camp, near West Point, on Wednesday, the 25th, (Christmas Day,) and with the advance guard, reached our present camp early in the afternoon. The command moved from West Point, which is eighteen miles southwest of this, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining forage for the horses.

Col. Anthony's march through Jackson, Cass and Bates counties, convinced us of the fact that no force whatever, of any importance, was in that section, or in the western part of the adjoining county of Johnson. The two divisions of Colonel Jennison's command scoured the country through which they passed most effectually. Nor could they learn of any considerable force east of the country we crossed. The surprise was great on reading in the telegraphic dispatches of a late Leavenworth *Conservative*, that Gen. Jeff. C. Davis had taken 1,300 rebels at Warrensburg, and that Gen. Pope expected a battle with Price. Arrivals from Lexington, while Col. Anthony was at Independence, assured us that but a small rebel force was at that point, under Col. Bledsoe, whose principal purpose seemed to be to gather the recruits for Price and forward them to Osceola. Renick's Mills in Lafayette, and Lone Fork Mills in the south-west of Jackson county, were reported as running for the rebels. About 700 rebel recruits our informant stated, had been gathered and marched South. These were composed in most part of the gangs that had been infesting this section and the Platte county region. St. Gordon's, Hays', Renicks', and Quantrel's gangs are supposed to be among them. A good many of these parties have undoubtedly gone South. Other dispatches in the same paper stated that Price was making forced marches north towards Lexington. This we know to be contrary to the fact, as scouts stated that Price had not moved out of Osceola, and that the indications were of his moving in a southerly direction. Other information reported Price as having from 50 to 60 pieces of cannon, many of which are rifled. He is, however, short of ammunition.

Our present camp is located in a deserted town of Cass county, six miles from the State line. It is a small place of forty or fifty houses, and contains but two or three families. There is a flouring mill in good order, which will be set at work for the use of this command. The owner is a strong secessionist, and as a consequence will have to run the mill and get no pay. There are but very few Union people in the vicinity, though many claim to be so, whom a rigid examination prove to be of Southern proclivities, strong enough in most cases to cause them to bear arms, either in the confederate or guerilla camps. When interrogated, they declare they are constitutional, or anti-Administration, or southern Union, or, in fact, anything else but unconditional Union men; as often they declare themselves to be neutrals. These men are told that they have either to take arms, or help by their means in supporting the Federal forces.

There is a large quantity of forage in this section, such as hay, corn and wheat, etc., which we shall use. The men are preparing winter quarters, or at least making such conveniences as will render a stay of a few weeks more comfortable than a temporary camping place would be. Log stables are to be built for the horses, and probably houses for the men. The empty buildings in town are occupied as quarters for the officers, hospital, Quartermaster, Commissary and Adjutant's offices. A portion of the command consisting of Col. Nugent's regiment of Cass Co. Home Guards, and four companies of the 8th Kansas, under Col. Wessels are at West Point. The post will probably be established at Harrisonville, ten miles directly east of this place. By this means we shall command all this section of Missouri, and be able to act in conjunction with the forces of Generals Davis and Prentiss, should the latter cross the Missouri river. Several strong detachments will be sent out in a day or two, to hunt up some convoys of stock and provisions moving down to join Price's army.

A messenger has just reached here from Col. Montgomery's camp at Potosi, in Linn county, with the following dispatches from Fort Scott. This bears out the information first received and before mentioned in this letter.

HEAD QUARTERS, 6TH KANSAS, FORT SCOTT, K., Dec. 24th, 1861.

To Col. Jennison, Commanding 1st Cavalry:

SIR: Four men of Capt. Gueno's company 6th Regiment K. V., who were taken prisoners on Clear Creek, Vernon county, Mo., on the 6th of December, thirty-five miles east of this place, by Capt. Gatewood's company of the rebel army, and were then taken to Gen. Price's head-quarters at Osceola, Mo., have just returned from the army, having been released upon parole, state that they arrived at Gen. Price's camp on the 7th inst., and were detained there two weeks. The army (consisting of Gens. Price, Rains, Steins, Parsons, and Harris' Divisions being the whole of the Confederate army under command of Gen. Price) on Thursday broke up camp at Osceola, and moved in a southwesterly direction, passing through Humansville to Bear Creek (where the prisoners were released on Friday evening last, the 20th inst.,) about 35 miles from Osceola, and 7 miles west of Bolivar. The prisoners understood that the enemy were making forced marches (thinking the Federal troops were marching on them from Sedalia) south to join McCulloch and McBride. McCulloch is said to be in command of the Cherokees. The prisoners estimate from all information received, that the force of the rebels amounted to not over 18,000. The rebels state that as soon as the junction is formed they will march upon Fort Scott, Kansas, and lay waste the country to St. Joseph. They are very well armed. The prisoner counted 20 pieces of artillery.

Respectfully, W. R. JUDSON, Col. 6th Kansas.

A contraband that has just arrived from Stockton, Mo., and states the army camped at Melville, sixteen miles south of Stockton, on Saturday night, and were striking west of Springfield, fearing an attack from Sigel. W. R. J.

Our camp is named by Col. Anthony, in honor of the gallant Colonel of the Kansas 5th, H. P. Johnson, of Leavenworth, who fell by rebel bullets, in an attack upon this place last August. Col. Johnson was a gallant and daring officer, and his impetuosity, it is said, led him heedlessly into danger. It is claimed, however, that Col. Montgomery's force for some reason failed to support him at the hour named for the attack, which was ordered at sunrise. Colonel Johnson was a man whom it was my privilege to call friend. His life was an epitome of the West. Born in Ohio, he moved as a youth to Kentucky, where he taught school, became a preacher and finally practiced law. The war broke out in Mexico, and Col. Johnson raised a company and marched to Vera Cruz. He came back to Kentucky, where he married and became the owner of slaves. He moved with these to Kansas, but soon joined the Free-State party. He was active in its ranks. An able man, of genuine though not cultured eloquence, brave and full of heroic spirit, his character was rich with logical fervor and rythm, ending as such a one should, in the sacrificial glory of the patriot soldier's death.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

What Gen. Buell has done—What there was to do—Brigading the Troops—Much yet to be done—Probably no advance for a month—Work on the Green River Bridge—Affairs at Bowling Green—Location of our Troops, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP WOOD, MUNFORDSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 1, '62.

When Gen. Buell came into the command of the Department of the Ohio, he not only had his own work to do, but he had to remodel that of the late sane Gen. Sherman. And as it is harder to unlearn than to learn, Gen. Buell found more difficulty in re-arranging what Sherman had done most vilely, than in brigading the new regiments arriving. But this may be said to be nearly accomplished. Gen. Wood's brigade of Indianians and Gen. Mitchell's of Ohio troops have been re arranged, and no brigade exists in the Department which is composed solely of volunteers from any one State. The wisdom of this is apparent at a glance; all sectional or State feeling is obliterated, as far as rivalry between the brigades is concerned. It is wise indeed to silence, as far as possible, any demonstrations of the kind that has been so fatal to the peace of the South, and which threaten even now to subdivide her.

The formation of the different brigades have been nearly completed. Gen. Buell occupied the last few days of the dying year in inspecting the brigades on the line of the L. & N. R. R. On Monday he was called to this point by the report of a large body of troops marching from Cave City to attack us. The pickets were fired on, but no other enemy appeared. The following day an inspection took place here, and as our trains passed Bacon Creek yesterday an inspection of Gen. Mitchell's brigade was going on.

The inspection at this time, coupled with other movements, are thought to be indicative of an early forward movement, but I think a month must elapse ere we go in search of an enemy and find him. Gen. Thomas's brigade was moved on Tuesday from Lebanon to Columbia, and many other regiments were under marching orders. The Second Minnesota was under marching orders with five days' rations, on Wednesday. The contractors say Green River railroad bridge will be finished by Monday next. These facts are taken, as I have stated, to indicate a forward movement.

The bridge may be finished as soon as the contractors intimate, but I am inclined to doubt it. There is at least two hundred feet to complete, and as the tressels are being erected at but a short distance apart, a large number of them is required. The main difficulty is, however, overcome, and each succeeding tressel is shorter than the preceding one, as they rest on rising ground. It has been stated that two piers of the bridge had been destroyed. This is a mistake. The two most southern piers were undermined, but only one of them fell at the touch of the torch. The two kegs of powder in the second pier failed to ignite and were removed a few days since by the workmen. The first pier, instead of blowing in every direction, fell with tremendous force directly under the ruins of the bridge. This was the main obstacle to be overcome when the bridge builders went to work, and caused almost as much delay as the burning of the bridge itself.

Lieut. Nue, of the 39th Indiana, who has long been a prisoner at Bowling Green, was released last week, and has arrived here. He states that he remained in prison for two months, but as he had been taken in citizens' dress, and no evidence could be brought against him, he was released. He states that the rebels have no great faith in their fortifications at Bowling Green, though he represents them as formidable, and says that they have made preparations to retreat, if necessary, to Tennessee. The railroad bridge at that point has been undermined, and if the rebels are compelled to retreat it will be destroyed. The railroad to Cave City has been obstructed by numerous fallen trees, and weeks will be occupied by our army in relaying and clearing the track. The Lieutenant also says that during his two months' imprisonment at Bowling Green not less than 2,000 soldiers were buried at that point and 4,000 sent to the hospitals at Nashville. All the churches and public buildings, hotels and the like, have been turned into hospitals. Great mortality exists among the sick men.

The 3rd Minnesota Regiment is stationed in detachments at different points along the line of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, guarding its important points. I had the pleasure of meeting Capt. Clay, of Arkansas, who is stationed at Elizabethtown. He represents his regiment in fine health and eager for a fray. His regiment is armed with the Belgian rifle. If Uncle Sam does not furnish the regiment a better gun, the State of Minnesota owes it to her sons to do it for the old gent. Not one in twenty of the locks of the Belgian rifle will snap a cap.

COTTON GROWING IN ILLINOIS.

We continue our publication of the interesting statistics of the earlier history of cotton growing in Illinois, collected for, and at the instance of, the Illinois Central Railroad Company:

WILLIAM H. BROWN, of Chicago, came to Illinois in 1818. In Randolph county cotton was extensively raised for ten years. It was almost the only article the farmers raised to sell. When the price declined to 5@7 cents per pound, the culture was abandoned. At 10 cents per pound it can be raised to a profit, and Mr. Brown thinks the culture will be resumed.

WILLIAM PARSONS, aged 43, P. O. De Soto, Jackson county, came from Virginia in 1833; raised cotton for first ten years—until cotton goods could be bought cheaper; used native seed; planted from first to tenth of May; picked last of September and first of October; sometimes the crop was partially cut off by frost; knows it will do well in this section of country.

PHINEAS C. HALL, aged 64, P. O. Murphysboro', Jackson county; came from Kentucky when a boy; about twenty years ago raised cotton three years; gave up its culture because it made too much work for the family, and it was no object to raise it for sale; used native seed; planted about the first of May and picked in September and October; had no trouble from frost; think it can be made a paying crop in Southern Illinois.

STEVEN A. HOLLODAY, aged 47, P. O. Murphysboro', Jackson county; native of Illinois; raised cotton from his earliest recollection until he was twenty-two years of age, and raised some for home use this year; used native seed; planted first of May; had no trouble from frost; don't know why we can't raise cotton, and a fair crop of it, in Southern Illinois.

JAMES GOODWIN, aged 50, P. O. Carbondale, Jackson county, came from Tennessee in 1830; raised cotton every year until three years ago; is satisfied it will do well.

JACOB W. KRUSE, aged 63, P. O. Jonesboro', Union county, came from North Carolina in 1818; raised cotton for the first seven years; used native seed; planted in May and picked the last of September; had no trouble from frost; thinks it will do as well here as in North Carolina.

CALEB LEYERLEE, aged 42, P. O. Jonesboro, Union county; native of Illinois; has raised cotton ever since he can remember; used native seed; planted first of May and picked in September and October; had no trouble from frost.

JACOB PEELER, aged 58, P. O. Wetang, Alexander county, came from North Carolina in 1819; raised cotton, for fifteen years—until cotton goods could be bought cheaper; used native seed; planted first of May and picked the last of September; had no trouble from frost.

PETER PEELER, aged 60, P. O. Ullin, Alexander county, came from North Carolina in 1845; raised cotton for thirteen years—until cotton goods could be bought cheaper; used native seed; planted the last of April or first of May and picked in September and October; had no trouble from frost.

JOHN PARMLEE, aged 45, P. O. Cobden, Union county, native of Illinois. Raised cotton seven years, gave it up because cotton goods could be bought cheaper—used native seed; planted tenth of May and picked in September and October; had no trouble from frost; tops it in August, by going through the rows and cutting the tops of the plants off to hasten its maturity.

DRISCILLA ANDERSON, aged 57, P. O. South Pass, Union county, came from Tennessee in 1820; has raised cotton ever since; used native seed; planted about tenth of May and picked in September and October—sometimes slightly effected by frost.

ELIZABETH FERRILL, aged 58, P. O. South Pass, Union county, came from Tennessee in 1819; has raised cotton ever since—used native seed; planted first of May and picked in September and October; had no trouble from frost.

JOHN PEELER, aged 54, P. O. Anna, Union county, came from Tennessee in 1828; raised cotton for ten years; used Tennessee seed; planted in May and picked the last of September; his crop was injured occasionally by frost; thinks it would pay to raise at ten cents per pound.

JAMES GOODWIN, aged 44, P. O. Carbondale, Jackson county, came from Tennessee in 1837; raised cotton until four years ago; used native seed; planted the tenth of May and picked in September; had no trouble from frost. Yielded at the rate of 1,000 to 1,600 lbs. seed cotton to the acre.

CHRISTIAN GREGORY, aged 80, P. O. Carbondale, Jackson county, came from North Carolina in 1832; raised cotton for twenty years; gave it up because there were no conveniences for picking the seed out—used native seed; planting first of May and commenced picking the last of August; had no trouble from frost. Thinks it would yield enough to pay well at ten cents per pound.

JAMES M. SHEPARD, aged 33, P. O. Makanda, Jackson county, came from Tennessee in 1849; raised cotton for past ten years—used native seed; planted tenth of May and picked in September and October; had no trouble from frost. Thinks it will pay as a crop for market.

REUBEN MORRIS, aged 56, P. O. Cobden, Union county, came from Tennessee; has raised cotton for the past twenty years—used native seed; planted last of April or first of May and picked in September and October—occasionally effected by frost.

GREEN MILLER, aged 30, P. O. Dongola, Union county, came from North Carolina in 1846; has raised cotton five years since he has become of age; gave it up because it was more trouble than profit—used native seed; planted last of April and picked in September and October; had no trouble from frost.

J. C. HUNSACKER, aged 39, P. O. Jonesboro, Union county, native of Illinois; his parents raised cotton ever since he can recollect until about sixteen years ago; had no serious trouble from frost, and he thinks it will do well.

CATHERINE LIPE, aged 69, P. O. Jonesboro, Union county, came from North Carolina in 1819; has raised cotton since—used native seed; planted in May and picked in September and October—sometimes slightly injured by frost.

The cotton does best when planted on a ridge made by throwing two furrows together in rows about four feet apart, and from four to six or eight inches apart in the rows—according to the strength of the ground. The crop is frequently saved from frost by topping it in August, and it is always beneficial when the cotton is growing rank.

PEACE ITEMS.

FOR GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

—The way to improve Government finances. Fight.

—The way to gain the respect of England and France. Fight.

—The way to increase our army to a million of men. Fight.

—The way to entertain rebels, pirates, and traitors. Fight.

—The way to sustain the Government and show we are in earnest. Fight.

—The way, and the *only* way, to have peace. Fight.

—The way to do justice and promote freedom. Fight.

—The way to have Bible faith is to have works. Therefore, FIGHT.—*New York Independent.*

How the Money Goes.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Register.]

Some weeks ago a company in this State was to be paid off and mustered out of service, the whole number, 90 men, were at home, in a county two hundred miles from Springfield. A mustering officer could have gone there and done the whole work at an expense of $50; but instead, the 90 men were brought here to the mustering officer, kept here for four or five weeks on pay, at a hotel; and, taking their pay, transportation and subsistence altogether, it cost the Government somewhere about $5,500!

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At the lowest N. York Prices.

Post Office Box 1408.

Commission Merchants.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Gilbert, Updike & Co. is by mutual consent dissolved ... Chicago, Jan. 4th, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of MUDD & UPDIKE Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1862. J. MUDD. G. W. UPDIKE.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis. C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

A. PEUGNET, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, Office No. 3 Hilliard's Block, Post Office Box 3097. ... Liberal advances made on consignments.

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THE UNIVERSITY —AT— LAKE FOREST!

The WINTER TERM of the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments of Lind University will commence on Monday, January 6th, and close April 9th, 1862. PROF. S. F. MILLER, A. M., Principal of Preparatory Department, and REV. WM. C. DICKINSON, A. M., ... REV. R. W. PATTERSON, D. D., REV. ARTHUR SWAZY, ... Committee of Instruction. PETER PAGE, Sec'y. Lake Forest, Dec. 23d, 1861.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILL. The Spring Term in this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of January next. The undersigned will furnish Circulars, and any desirable information on application by mail or otherwise. B. DICKINSON. Lake Forest, December, 1861.

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We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

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M. F. G. Berteau m'a donné aussi la permission de me referer a lui.

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Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate		$60 to $80	
Upper	"	"	30 to 45
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Upper	"	"	15 to 20
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Upper	"	"	10 to 20
Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates			1 to 3
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J. S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c., Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts, Chicago, Ill. WILLIAM GILBERT. Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c.

TO INVENTORS.— COBURN & MAHRS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS, Chicago, Ill. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, 39 Clark st. Branch Office, Washington, D. C. All business strictly confidential. Circulars sent gratis. P. O. Box 4465.

Account Books.

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WILL NOT CORODE.
WILL NOT CORODE.
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JUST THE THING
JUST THE THING
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FOR LAWYERS.
FOR LAWYERS.
FOR LAWYERS.

FOR SALE AT

140 LAKE STREET,
140 LAKE STREET,

F. MUNSON,
F. MUNSON,
F. MUNSON,

STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

Coal and Wood.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT.

A Saving of $2.25 per Ton.

Until further notice, I will sell our best screened Illinois coal at our July price, $3.75 per ton delivered, and our Nut Coal at $3.50 per ton delivered.

This Coal is pure, dry, carefully screened, and pronounced by our customers, among whom are some of the first citizens of Chicago, to be quite

Equal to the Best Erie Coal

For family use. It is mined 240 feet below the surface, and is altogether a different article from the Illinois Coal formerly sold here.

Warranted to give satisfaction or the money returned. S. S. HAYES, Agt., Office and Yard ... South east cor. Lasalle and North Water sts.

BLANCHARD & BORLAND, Dealers in Briar Hill, Chippewa, Erie & Blossburgh Coal, Corner Market and Washington streets.

Coal for family use in every instance screened before delivery.

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington sts.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE, SCREENED AND DELIVERED,

In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington Streets.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1862.—Emily Spencer vs. Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury, Henry W. Kingsbury and Corydon Beckwith.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, four of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the third day of January, 1862, and a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Simon B. Buckner, Mary K. Buckner, Jane C. Kingsbury and Henry W. Kingsbury, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of February, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl't's Sol'rs.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Bond, executed by William B. Green, of the County of Marshall, in the State of Illinois, to Matlack Young, of Chester County, in the State of Pennsylvania, bearing date on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1858, and payable in one year from the date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and secured by a mortgage deed of the following described premises, bearing even date with said bond, executed by the said Green to said Young, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Marshall County, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1858; and, whereas, said bond and mortgage were duly assigned by the said Matlack Young to John Boyd.

Public notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash the premises in said mortgage deed, situate in Marshall County aforesaid, and described as follows, to-wit:—The southeast quarter [¼] of Section twenty-nine [29], in Township thirty [30], north Range one [1] west, the northeast quarter [¼] of Section twelve [12], Township thirteen [13], north Range eight [8] east, and the northeast quarter of Section eight [8], Township thirty [30], north Range one [1] west, containing in all four hundred and eighty acres of land, be the same more or less.

JOHN BOYD, Assignee of said Mortgage. BAILEY & GARY, Attorneys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, 1862. Samuel Russell vs. Lamberton C. Hall, Emeline F. Hall, Edward S. Hall and The Garden City Building Association.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Edward S. Hall, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago: Notice is hereby given to the said Edward S. Hall that the above named complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 31st day of December, 1861, against the above named defendants, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of March next, 1862, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Edward S. Hall, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of March, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, Compl't's Sol'rs.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS been made in the payment of a certain Judgment Note, bearing date the 15th day of November, A. D. 1858, and due and payable in one year after date for the sum of five hundred dollars ($500) and interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, which said note was described in and secured by a certain Mortgage, executed by Henry L. Wilson and Anna L. Wilson, wife of said Henry L., dated the 15th day of November, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 49, Page 304 of Mortgages.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage mentioned, public notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises mentioned and described in said mortgage, viz:—Lot number two (2), in Block number fourteen (14), be the same more or less, situated in Hyde Park, in Cook County, Illinois, and also, a two story house and barn, or stable, situated on said described premises.

ELISHA BAYLEY.

CLAFLIN & FAY, Attorneys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1862.—Philip J. Price and David Morris vs. Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 30th day of December, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Philip J. Price and David Morris and against the estate of the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard, for the sum of Four Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Jervis Langdon and Samuel W. Barnard, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1862, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

BAILEY & GARY, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Two through Trains, on and after Dec. 1st, 1861. Trains will leave the Western R. R. Depot at 9 A. M. ... The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M. daily, and arrives from ... JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: ...

B. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, Dec. 23, 1861, Trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows ... E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1861 .... 1862.

Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R.R.

IN CONNECTION WITH

CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD.

Quickest and Best Route

From Toledo to Bellefontaine, Urbana, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, reaching these places more than three hours in advance of any other route.

On and after November 25, 1861, and until further notice, passengers by leaving Toledo on the Cleveland & Toledo R. R. at 5 A. M. reach Clyde at 6.30 A. M., making close connection with the Mail Train at 7 A. M. ... Passengers leaving Toledo at 4.10 P. M. make a direct connection at Clyde, reaching Sandusky at 6.30 P. M.

Tickets for all the above points can be had at the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Office in Toledo. Baggage checked through and no charge for handling.

Smoking Car attached to all Passenger Trains.

E. RICE, Supt. S. D. & C. R. R. L. D. RUCKER, Supt. C. & T. R. R.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE, DITCHING ROPES, BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS, CANVASS, OAKUM, TAR, PITCH, CHAINS, AND TACKLE BLOCKS

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING,

BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINES, all qualities, WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels, BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

Of every kind required for

GOVERNMENT USE.

Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated

SIBLEY TENT,

REGIMENTAL COLORS, STANDARDS, GUIDONS, FLAGS, ETC.,

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations.

Constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

242 South Water St, Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvas, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER. C. S. HARDENBERGH.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.

Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.

White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.

Extra Spring Wheat Flour.

Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

LAKE STREET MILLS, Corner Lake and Desplaines street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail. J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. A. G. MOREY, 9 Board of Trade Building.

Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

This Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures before unknown in the history of Trusses, unlike all others ever used, in the following respects. It will never

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body) nor break, chafe, gall or blister. Will not slip or move, does not press or injure the cord: it never

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. They have been used by over 3000 persons in this city and surrounding country, within 18 months, and has never failed to give satisfaction in cases of the worst form. References can be given ... cases cured in this city of

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

... years' standing; and ... universally acknowledged by all eminent Surgeons as the only Truss fit for ... rupture, to I. B. SEELEY, 194 Lake-st., Chicago, Sole Agent for the United States. Post-Office Box 4286. Send for Pamphlet by mail.

To Contractors.

OFFICE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT, CAIRO, ILL., January 1st, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, from loyal citizens of the United States Government only, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 10th of January, 1862, for furnishing ... bushels potatoes, of good quality, to be in sacks and to be delivered weekly, (every Saturday,) in quantities of ... bushels ... to be delivered free of all charges at the ... in this City, and deposited on board the steamer "New Uncle Sam," or at such place in the city of Cairo as may be selected by the Commissary Subsistence.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids ...

Bids will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock, M., on FRIDAY, the 10th of January, 1862, and bidders are requested to be present.

All proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Potatoes." RICHARD ... Captain and Commissary Subsistence.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED till the 10th day of January, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Government with BEEF CATTLE. The Cattle to be delivered at Harrisburg, Chambersburg, or York, Pa., as soon after the 15th day of January, 1862, as the Government may direct. ... and reserve the right to call for any additional number up to 10,000.

Each lot of Cattle delivered shall average at least 1300 pounds gross weight; and no animal will be received which weighs less than 1,100 pounds gross weight.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes, and to reject any bid for any cause. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond ...

The bids to be directed to Maj. A. BECKWITH, C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

FORM OF BID:

I, A B, do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle on the hoof for ... per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at ... and weighed ... the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfilment of the contract, and to receive Treasury Notes or other Government funds in payment for the Cattle.

Railroads.

1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,

255 Miles Double Track,

(with its connections.)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED,

To all the Eastern Cities!

THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED, AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA,

(with close connections from Western Cities.)

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

And close connections at Harrisburgh for

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

ALSO,

Connecting at Harrisburgh via Allentown,

With three daily trains to New York.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK

One train runs daily (445 miles)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.

Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE.

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS:

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road, ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.

Be particular and mark packages "via PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

CLARKE & CO. Chicago, Illinois.
D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo.
W. H. & F. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio.
C. H. NEAL, Parkersburg, Virginia.
HALL & CO., Marietta, Ohio.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
McDOWELL & McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio.
R. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky.
J. F. JOHNSON, Ripley, Ohio.
JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky.
G. L. MEASON, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburgh, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago as follows: ... Night Express, Saturdays excepted ... Joliet Accommodation ...

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily, as follows:

6:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)
6:30 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.

But one change of cars between Chicago and New York via Allentown ... Tickets for sale at ... Office in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. W. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent. A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:

6:00 A. M. daily (except Sundays), via Old Michigan Line, connecting at Elkhart with trains for ... Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air-Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS:

6:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11 P. M.

All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Offices, at Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:30 P. M., Suspension Bridge at ... Albany ... New York ...

6:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at ... Suspension Bridge ... Albany ... New York 12 M., Boston ...

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M., Mail Train; 6:30 P. M., Fast Express. ...

The 6:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage. ...

Through Tickets for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

9:10 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:00 M. and 4:35 A. M. ...

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M. and 5:00 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:50 A. M.

S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL

SHORT LINE ROUTE,

VIA

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

AND

Pennsylvania Central R. R's,

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,

Are prepared to contract Freights through, by authority of the Companies above named, at their office, No. 47 Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago.

The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 S. William street, New York; No. 77 Washington st., Boston; Depot, 13th and Market sts., Philadelphia; No. 80 North st., Baltimore; and ... General Depot, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: ... Day Express (Sundays excepted) ... Night Express ... Mendota Accommodation ... C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time!

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. ..., 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows: ...

On Saturdays the 5:00 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia.

Trains arrive at Chicago at ... A. M. and ... P. M.

Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. ... For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains will leave Chicago: ... Leave Wood Lawn ...

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.) ...

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio. ...

... JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1862.

THE CITY.

☞ See card of Henry Leavitt for pensions and war claims.

☞ The sale of bonded liquors by Gilbert, Sampson and Warner, will be made this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the basement of the Custom House.

☞ W. Hoadford White, M. D., has been elected to the Chair of Anatomy in Hahnemann College, left vacant by the resignation of Prof. Beebe.

PERSONAL.—Mr. E. H. E. Jamison, agent of the California Associated Press, has returned from St. Louis to this city, and will hereafter make this his headquarters for the transmission of news to the Pacific coast. Correspondents will please address him accordingly.

LECTURE ON ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH.—The next lecture of the course before the Ladies' Education Society, will be delivered by Rev. James Dixon, at the First Baptist Church this evening. Subject: *England and the English*. Tickets for sale at the doors.

ARMS FOR THE IRISH BRIGADE.—We learn from Quartermaster Quinn Morton, of the Irish Brigade, that the long-promised arms for this regiment have at length arrived. They are the long Enfield rifles, and one of the most effective arms in the service.

CHICAGO GARDENERS' SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society will be held this evening at 7 o'clock, at the rooms formerly occupied by Hon. L. N. Arnold, 114 Dearborn street. The President will deliver the annual address. All members are requested to attend.

NOT TO IT MAN.—The John Castello who was arrested by the government officer, John C. Miller, a few days since, for uttering secession sentiments, should not be confounded with John Castello, of the Water Works. The latter has been employed as foreman of the pipe department ever since the works started. He is a thorough Union man, hates secession as he does the fish nuisance, and never breathes anything but Union sentiments.

INSURANCE AGENCY.—The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of N. J., has tendered its sole agency in Chicago to Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., of Bryan Hall. This Company has paid, in its seventeen years' existence, several millions of dollars, in dividends and on claims by death; and now has a vast capital, more than enough to pay up all policies in force. No company enjoys a higher reputation for perfect security and upprompt payments. See advertisement elsewhere.

GOOD FOR THE CATTLE DEALERS.—By a joint agreement entered into between the buyers and sellers of cattle and the yardmen, hereafter the Sunday traffic will be abolished and the cattle days in future will be Wednesdays and Fridays, instead of Saturdays and Sundays. It is a noticeable fact and a matter of great credit that the Jews, who figure largely in the purchase of cattle, and who of course do not celebrate our Sabbath, were nevertheless among the most zealous and energetic workers to effect the change. The proper observance of the day of rest will work to the best interests of all concerned, and we congratulate the cattle dealers upon the auspicious and commendable movement they have inaugurated.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Officer Norton of the Third Precinct yesterday arrested two men, giving their names as J. C. Stone and Lawrence McCarty, at a saloon near the north end of Rush street bridge, charged with passing counterfeit money at various places in the city during last Saturday. The money they had was of the denomination of "five" on the State Bank of Iowa, described as follows: "Vignette, emigrants' wagon, cattle, men, women and children; female on the right and male head in left lower corner. Figure 5 in the upper corners. General appearance of the bill had and of a light color. Is probably a photograph." The men had in their possession considerable good currency and silver change, besides three counterfeit gold dollars and some genuine gold coin. Stone keeps the hotel known as the National Exchange, on Kinzie street. Officers have been on the track of the "shovers" of this counterfeit for some time, but it was not until yesterday that they were able to fasten guilt upon proper parties.

A CORN ROBBERY CASE.—A farmer by the name of M. C. Richardson came to this city from Windsor, Shelby county, on Saturday, with an extensive drove of live hogs intended for the Chicago market. He deposited his swine in the cattle yards near Myrick's and then hired a drayman named Michael Kirby to haul his corn for feed from the cars to the hog pens. The corn was in the car, in sacks, and was dumped by the drayman and its owner where it would be needed the next day. After supper Mr. Richardson and the men with him upon going out to feed the hogs discovered that sixteen sacks of the corn had mysteriously disappeared. Yesterday complaint having been made at the Central Station, officer Abbott was dispatched to aid the countrymen in the recovery of their property. They easily traced nuts made by the wheels of a wagon from the hog-yards to the door of Kirby's house. Upon attempting to enter, however, they were met by Michael and James Kirby, who, after getting an idea of what was intended, placed themselves on the defensive and prevented the entrance of the officer and his assistants. Officer Abbott attempted to force his way in, when a general melee ensued, during which clubs and knives were used, and Michael Kirby received a stab in the leg from one of the countrymen. The Kirbys beat off the others and Mr. Abbott then stationed men to watch the house and sent to the city for reinforcements. Officers Beach and Locke went to the place and the valorous Kirbys were captured and sent to the lock-up, and a search revealed the corn, emptied into a bin in the barn, and the identical sacks secreted in some hay in another barn belonging to a neighbor by the name of Sullivan. The bags had been brought from Kirby's house and thrust through a hole in the side of the stable, probably with the intention of fastening suspicion upon Sullivan. It was unsuccessful, however, as tracks were plainly visible in the snow, leading from the house of the thief to the shed where the bags were discovered. Michael Kirby was held in $800 for appearance at the Recorder's Court for trial. He claims to have been intoxicated when the act was committed, and as he has heretofore bore a good character, it is more than probable that such was the fact.

Arrest of a Female Pickpocket.

For some weeks past an adroit pickpocket has been operating in the Post Office hall, especially near the Ladies' Delivery, and has succeeded in relieving several ladies of their porte monnaies containing various sums of money. To such an extent was this business carried, and so frequent were the complaints at the Police Station, that a special detective was detailed to watch for the pickpocket. A shrewd man took his station near the Ladies' Delivery on Saturday last and carefully scrutinized every person entering and going out. His watch proved successful yesterday morning, when he caught a young girl in the act of picking the pockets of Mrs. Sarah A. Thayer, resulting in the temporary loss of her porte monnaie and $9.78 in money. The detective followed the girl, arrested her, and found the porte monnaie and contents on her person. She is now in custody awaiting trial. Her name is Rosa Hoffman. She claims to be but eighteen years old. Her looks, shrewdness and intelligence would seem to indicate greater advanced age, however.

Annual Meeting of the Mercantile Association.

The annual meeting of the Mercantile Association was held at their rooms last evening. There was a fair attendance of the members, and the usual amount of interest was manifested.

The report of the Auditing Committee upon the Treasurer's report, finding the same correct, and recommending its adoption, was read, and on motion the Treasurer's report was placed on file.

The report of the Secretary, Mr. Ladd, after referring to the early organization of the Association, touches upon its financial condition. The whole receipts to Jan. 1st, 1862, amount to $6,990, and from membership fees, $495, making a total of $6,461. Disbursements for the same time are $4,696.28; balance in the treasury to date, $1,764.62. The report concludes, congratulating the Association upon its cheering prospects.

After the reading of the report, a motion was made, notice having been given that it would be brought up, by Mr. Hempstead, to alter article six of the Constitution in such a manner that a quorum be constituted by thirty members, instead of twenty. Carried.

The Association then proceeded to ballot for officers for the current year, with the following result:

President—Wm. B. Paggett.
Vice Presidents—John V. Farwell, John Tyrrell.
Secretary—M. Ladd.
Treasurer—W. W. Blendale.
Directors—George C. Cook, E. Hempstead, J. V. Clark, H. W. Clark, W. McClellan.

The Association then adjourned, to convene again on Saturday evening of the present week.

FREMONT RIFLE REGIMENT.

The Work It Has Accomplished.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE REGIMENT.

Its Marches—Its Encampments—Its Officers and Its Men.

A. D. Baker, of the Fremont Rifle regiment, now Brigade Commissary of Subsistence, upon acting Brigadier General White's staff, arrived in this city yesterday, having left Otterville, Mo., on the 31st ult. From an interview with him we gather the following facts pertaining to the "Thirty-seventh," which will prove of interest to all our readers:

The regiment, under command of Col. Julius White, left Otterville on the 20th of October, *en route* for Springfield. From that time until the 28th of December they made *twenty-eight encampments*. Upon the 24 of November the regiment reached Houmansville, where orders were received to march to Springfield with all haste. Col. White drew up the regiment in line, at five o'clock in the morning, and requested that all who felt unable to make the forced march should remain behind and accompany the train, which consisted of two ammunition wagons, two ambulances and two wagons conveying rations, in command of Captain Peck. Only one hundred and sixty remained behind and the balance of the regiment, without equipments, set out with brave hearts upon their sixty-three mile march. On the night of the 26 they camped within twenty-four miles of Springfield—twenty miles of the thirty-nine having been accomplished *in six hours*.

While in camp, and during the night, two men came hurriedly into quarters and announced that a fight was in progress at Springfield. Col. White instantly dispatched Commissary Baker as a courier with orders to report to Gen. Pope and ascertain whether it was necessary to hurry forward, and what position he should occupy upon reaching Springfield. The courier set forward at three o'clock, mounted upon a fleet horse, through a lonely piece of timber, which rumor had it, was not only inhabited by oaks, but also by secesh. No one interfered, however, with his night-ride, and at early daybreak he was in Springfield, reported to Gen. Pope, and received assurances that there was no danger of an attack. Without stopping for breakfast, although pressed to do so, the courier hastened upon his return, reported to Gen. White, and at half-past three that afternoon the regiment marched into Springfield with drums beating and colors flying, the men as fresh as though they had just risen, instead of having actually marched *sixty-three miles in thirty-three and a half hours*, a feat hardly, if ever, surpassed before, either by volunteers or regulars. Gen. Pope honored the regiment with a review, and in person complimented them highly upon their splendid march. Their stay in Springfield was brief. They remained there four days, when marching orders were again received and the regiment left for Syracuse. Arrived at Syracuse, Brigadier General Kelton was removed, and Col. White, by virtue of his seniority, was made acting Brigadier General, succeeding the second brigade of the second division. Shortly after their arrival, orders came once more to march for the Lemoin river and go into winter quarters. The men had already cleared a large tract of ground, hewed their timber and commenced building their log cabins when orders once more came to march to Sedalia, and no sooner had they reached Sedalia when orders came for Otterville, at which point the Brigade was stationed when our informant left.

The forces now under command of Gen. White are the 37th Illinois, (Fremont Rifle Regiment), 43d Illinois, 47th Illinois, 9th Missouri and Capt. Davison's Illinois battery, which was engaged in the battle at Springfield at the time of the sacrifice of the brave Lyon. Gen. White is exceedingly popular with his brigade, and all the Colonels and officers in his command have voluntarily petitioned for his appointment to the Brigadier Generalship. The "Thirty Seventh" is in splendid condition and is invariably mentioned as one of the crack regiments in Missouri. When they left Chicago it will be remembered they numbered 979 men. During their stay in Missouri they received 960 more, and on the 30th of December they numbered 960 men, having lost six by desertion and only fourteen by death. At present there are forty-six on the sick list, none of the cases dangerous, however.

At present Major Black is acting Colonel, Lieut. Col. Barnes is commander of the post at Boonville, where companies C and H are stationed. Rev. Edward Anderson, Chaplain of the regiment, still remains with them in excellent health and spirits.

In these latter days of the cruel neglect which is too often prescribed, the reduced condition, both sanitary and soldierly, which too widely exists among our regiments, and the inactivity which is fast tending to demoralization, such cheering news from our own boys comes like a refreshing balm. It will be gratifying to know that this regiment has not fallen below the expectations formed by this community, and that their gallant and indefatigable commander is on the road to deserved honors.

G. P. A. Healey, the Artist.

We noticed, a few days since, that fine work of art, the portrait of General Jackson, painted by the well known artist, G. P. A. Healey, Esq., of whom, both as a citizen and an artist, Chicago is deservedly proud. Mr. Healey has left for Washington with the portrait, and will stop at Wheeling on his way, to paint General Rosecrans. He designs returning home in the spring, when he will complete the orders given him by Congress some three years since, by painting the two remaining whole lengths, Generals Harrison and Tyler.

The departure of an artist whose fame is world-wide is not an ephemeral matter. Every movement in his life is invested with particular interest, especially when connected with the art in which he stands higher than any living artist of his time, perhaps, as far as his speciality—portrait painting—pertains. It is in this view of the case that we are warranted in presenting a few points in the life of Mr. Healey, illustrating his rapid advancement and the triumphs of the brush he has achieved, which belong not alone to himself but to the whole country.

Mr. Healey commenced the study of his art in the autumn of 1831, at Boston, his native city, acting under the advice of the illustrious artist, Thomas Sully. In 1833 his works attracted the attention of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, a patroness of art and a lady well known of late from her active sympathies with our soldiers, by which he was enabled in the spring of 1834 to visit Paris and pursue his studies, with the advantages of the Louvre at his command. In 1835 he went to Italy, the fountain head of art, where his quick perception in all matters pertaining to painting, and his innate love of his profession, soon discovered worthy models of study, a patient study of which resulted in his rapid advancement. His stay in Italy, however, was brief. In 1836 he went to London, where he remained some years, and painted the Duke of Sussex, Hume the historian, and other celebrities. Soon after the coronation of Victoria, an occasion in which Marshal Soult was conspicuous, Mr. Stevenson, our Minister, gave him a commission to paint a whole length of the Marshal. About the same time he painted Gen. Cass and Judge Story, which made so pleased his Majesty, Louis Phillippe, that he immediately gave the artist a sitting, and commanded him to paint Washington and many other distinguished American statesmen, as well as most of the royal family of England, for the Historical Gallery at Versailles. For a portrait of a lady exhibited in the Louvre in 1839, he received the gold medal, and in the year 1839 his picture of Webster replying to Hayne was purchased by the city of Boston for Faneuil Hall. At the Universal Exhibition of 1855 he exhibited his picture of Franklin negotiating the treaty of alliance between France and our struggling colonies, and received the highest medal yet awarded to an American artist. With this picture our readers are familiar. The ex-presidents painted by order of Congress, and the portraits of many of our own prominent citizens are well known to all lovers of art in this city, and do not need rehearsing at this time.

We have thus briefly spoken of the principal triumphs achieved by Mr. Healey as a portrait painter. Our citizens will congratulate him upon his successes and wish him a pleasant winter at Washington, and a safe return to his adopted home.

DESERTERS ARRESTED.—Two men, deserters from the army, were yesterday arrested by the police of the West Division. One was a man named Morrison, from Capt. McDermott's Irish regiment, now at Kenosha, and the other, Michael Hill of the Mechanic Fusiliers, at Camp Douglas. The latter has been away from quarters for some weeks, and a reward had been offered for his recovery. This was claimed by the city, yesterday evening, through Capt. Wm. Tuttle of the Second Precinct.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY AND OTHER OFFICERS.

What the Home has Accomplished.

The third annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless took place yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The report of the Secretary, Mr. Dickinson, presents some interesting points, and is as follows:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

By the provisions of our charter, it is made the duty of this Board of Managers to meet on the 1st Monday of January of each year, to make a report of its doings to the members of the Association by whom they are appointed. Though the year has been one of financial embarrassment, and many of the friends of the Home have been unable to give a growing interest in the Institution has enlarged the circle of its friends, and thus lightened the labors of managing it. And if the experience of the Home had been many times multiplied, we have reason for believing that the response would have been as prompt and cheerful as now, and fully equal to our wants. The objects of the Institution touch us directly in the deepest interests of humanity, that any heart susceptible of pity and kindness will look with favor towards it.

The first annual report of the Home as an agency for making good, God's prophetic promise to children: "When my father and my mother forsake me, God will take me up."

In large numbers of individual cases protected and helped by this Home, more than $6—has it not have felt that God had made its promise good to them. The sources of additions to the Home have been of children from the Police Courts, those deserted by parents or guardians, children voluntarily surrendered by their parents, unable or unwilling to care for them, children found destitute on the streets, and worthy women and children whom destitution or death has deprived of a husband and father. A continued sad and bitter experience must have been the lot of many of these but for this timely provision for the Home.

The number received during the year has been 318. Of these 64 were adults, 95 children—of the latter, 5 being infants.

The number provided with homes—mostly in the country—is adults 58, children 106. Infants 5. Nationalities: Irish 60, English 33, Scotch 9, German 15, Norwegian 6, French 4, African 1, Spanish 1.

The Physician's report is herewith presented, showing the health of the institution to have been most remarkable. Many of the inmates have been in a sickly, languishing condition, caused generally by privation, exposure, and neglect. But wholesome food, cleanly habits, and pure air, have almost invariably secured early and complete recovery.

Nearly three years ago, the babe of a most deserted, drunken woman was brought to the Home so infected with a complication of hereditary diseases that we could hope for nothing better than to lead the little sufferer to the grave. It rest from disease and pain in its low bed of dust. Despite, however, its loathsome sores, sometimes very offensive, the tenderness and patience in suffering made it a centre both of love and sympathy. A perfect knowledge of the vital and reparative resources of nature on the one side and the exhaustive pains of disease on the other, was carried on for months, leaving us to vacillate between hope and fear, whether the one or the other should in the end prevail. But the conflict seems to be ended. Little one is improving well and now a thing of love and beauty, has gone to a country home to become the light of a childless family.

During the year, our matron, Miss Lake, who, since the opening of the institution, has occupied the position with the greatest ability, has felt compelled to retire from her exhaustive labors. The position remains vacant, but Miss Dill, our faithful assistant, temporarily filling the position. Mrs. Booth, our visitor, has rendered invaluable and almost gratuitous service to the institution during the year, as she had during the preceding year.

The number of inmates during the year, although comparatively large—more than 3 6—has been considerably less than the capacity of our Home, and for most of the year, less than our resources of means of assistance, and with an extending acquaintance and facilities for carrying on such a charity, it is worthy of consideration, whether we might not give more labor and to our rules for receiving inmates.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The report of Dr. John I. Kellogg, the physician of the Home was read by the Secretary. It set forth the condition of the beneficiaries of the institution, showing that the majority were children, ranging from birth to twelve or more years of age. The diseases, of course, have been such as are incident to childhood, including diptheria, measles, scrofula, and bronchitis, &c. Few are now under treatment. But one death has occurred during the year. This was a case of cholera infantum of chronic and severe form, admitted from a neighboring institution. The sanitary condition of the Home has also been much improved.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Account of money received and paid out during the year 1861 for the Home of the Friendless:

Amount on hand Jan. 1st, 1861	$ 223.94
Received during the year	4,180.71
Total	$4,404.65
Paid out in checks	4,345.48
Amount on hand Jan 1st, 1862	$1,949.90

D. R. HOLT, Treasurer.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

After the reading of the reports, the committee appointed for the purpose, retired and nominated the following officers for the current year, and on motion they were declared elected:

President—Jonathan Burr.
Vice President—Wm. Blair.
Secretary—Rev. F. Dickinson.
Treasurer—D. R. Holt.

A Board of Managers, consisting of delegates from all the city churches, numbering about forty ladies, was then elected. The list will be published in a few days.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH—WHO KNOWS?—Mr. C. M. Beach, sergeant of the 1st precinct police, informs us that a man giving his name as Singer, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, from 40 to 45 years old, light eyes, and brown hair, was found in a dying condition on Wells street, last evening about 10 o'clock. He was taken to the Station House, where he died in a very few minutes. He said he lived at Bridgeport, where he has a number of land; and also that he has a house 352 lot in the city. He is a German, and spoke of his children. Any information may be obtained by inquiring at the City Armory.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, January 6, 1862.

The following are the receipts of leading articles or the last forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Bar
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
P & A G R R	1190	6067	250	56	291	203
M S R R	1000	2000	5000			1600
I C R R	500	3000	3450	700		
C B & Q R R		7000	7000	999		
C & N W R R	1566	4750	280		360	
C & A R R		1566	8050	700	1295	
N W R R			772	3284		
A & S L R R	200				1394	
Total	3956	23513	14830	5979	1809	1095

	L'ds	D'ds	Cattle	Hides	La'd	G. S.
	No.	No.	No.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
C & C R R	1399	964	140	94601		1946
C & I R R			320	3000	20000	
M S R R			300	8000	30000	
I C R R	2227	1841	71	8460	19430	4320
C B & R R	947	907	1263	12409	97868	10296
N W R R	775	775	132	3284		
A & S L R R	200				1394	
Total	5979	5043	1966	63333	117344	16426

A Liverpool steamer, with dates to the 27th ult., was telegraphed to-day; but on account of the holidays, there was no market to report.

The scarcity of currency and the great difficulty of negotiating the ordinary business, and especially Cartes des Visites—a demand so great as to put it out of the power of his establishment to accommodate all with promptness and in a manner satisfactory to himself, and being unable to enlarge his facilities without a trip East, Mr. Fassett leaves this (Friday) evening for New York, Boston, etc., in search of first class Photographers, and all that is new and desirable in the Photographic Art, determined, if they can be obtained, to introduce them into his Chicago gallery immediately.

Thanking his patrons for their kindness, forbearance and good humor during the rush of the Holidays, Mr. Fassett promises, if their patience will endure a week or two longer, that he will be able to attend to business made by the "times" and with enlarged facilities hopes to produce a style of picture worthy a place in those beautiful and treasured souvenirs of friendship, *Photographic Albums*. Mr. Fassett's Gallery will be open during his absence, where his employees will be at the service of any who may wish immediate attention. jan4-3t

☞ WEDDING and VISITING Cards, and splendid MONOGRAMS, by "YANKEE CARD WARREN" at Tremont House. jn7-5t

☞ Go to Boyd's Exchange Office when you have business with a Broker. He pays the best rate for all uncurrent money. Sells Specie and Exchange as low as any house, and gives entire satisfaction to all who patronize him. Office, No. 38 South Clark street, (adjoining the bank of C. B. Blair.) Entrance at the iron steps south end of the building. jn7-1m

THOMSON'S REVERE HOUSE.—The public eating house that has survived all other enterprises of the kind in Chicago, and which continues to give entire satisfaction to its patrons, one day as well as another, is that of S. H. Thomson, No. 33 Dearborn street. A single trial will convince any person that this is no delusion. Oysters, game, and all the delicacies of the season at all times on hand and served with dispatch. jn6-3t

TO BUSINESS MEN.—The best advertising medium for Northern and Central Iowa, is the *Gazette*, published at Cedar Falls, the present terminus of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, and a point which is the outlet and inlet of a vast tract of country which is, or should be, tributary to Chicago. jan6-2t

☞ Cook & McLean, 93 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. jan6-3t

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-lm-1y

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY, EVENING, Jan. 6, 1862.

The demand upon bankers for money is still heavy, and they would be abundantly able to meet it were it not, that so-many of their notes just now in, for all practical purposes, locked up in New York exchange. During the past week checks for pork and produce were passed, payable in New York exchange, bankers being only in this way able to accommodate their customers. Currency was still closer to-day, but it is rather more plenty than it was on Saturday. The Bank of Montreal has been taking miscellaneous, but of course sound Canada currency on deposit from customers. There is very little in circulation, as most of it was driven home a few weeks ago.

The propositions started on Saturday, to make the bills of the State Banks of Indiana and Iowa, with the Bank of Montreal and the few Illinois banks that are now good, the currency of Illinois Indiana and Iowa, by the Iowa and Indiana banks suspending to issue and redeeming in this city in coin at 1 per cent. discount, has been very generally discussed to-day, and so far as we know, it was favorably received. The plan, of course, embraced the rejection or the sending home of the bills of all other banks. On canvassing the matter it was found that the Constitution of the State of Indiana forbids the legislature from Legalizing suspension. The solution of that difficulty will probably be found in the passage of a law by Congress before the week closes, making Treasury notes a legal tender in the payment of debts, and as the laws of Congress, when not provisions, belong within the limits of the Federal Constitution, are above all other laws, will enable the Indiana State Bank to redeem its issues in Treasury notes, and hence it is thought the plan in some form may still be carried out, to the mutual advantage of the banks named in the programme and the people of the West.

Of course we shall not venture to indorse any plan before we understand its details; but we sincerely hope that some scheme can be advised to keep New England and other Eastern "wild-cat" banks from flooding the West with their issues. It is our conviction that the banks above named are much stronger than the New England banks. Business there is done on this wise: A manufacturer in some country town makes up a lot of goods, sends them to an auction or commission house in New York, and they are sold for jobbers' notes at six months. These notes are sent back and discounted by the local bank for the manufacturer, and he uses the money in manufacturing more goods. It need scarcely be added that a large number of these New York houses have failed, and their notes have gone to protest. Hence the New England banks are comparatively weak, while the Western banks, whose funds are used in moving the products of the farm, are strong. The State Bank of Iowa had recently two-thirds, and if we mistake not, nearly three-fourths of its entire circulation in coin. As a matter of self-protection, therefore, it is important that some scheme should be devised by which the West, through the squally times which are ahead, should, as far as possible, use its own home currency.

Letters were received here to-day from some of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa, stating that, under no circumstance would that bank suspend specie payments. Now we need not say that we are for hard money, perhaps radically so; but we see no good reason why the Western banks, now that they are strong, should suffer the life to be taken out of them by a condition of things for which they are in no wise responsible.

Exchange to-day has been decidedly weak. All the leading banks and Bankers' Exchange, made considerable concessions were made by some of them from the current rate on round lots. Sellers were glad to get par. Demand light.

GOLD.—Under the scarcity of currency gold has been dull. Holders were not willing to sell below 1, which as a general rule was the bid of buyers. We quote the rates nominal, buying at 1@1¼; selling 3@8; the latter by the brokers.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY.—A letter from Edmund Dwight, Esq., one of the ablest financiers in New York, on the subject of a national currency, will be found on the second page. Our financial readers will weigh its suggestions with great care and consideration.

NEW YORK.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day.

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	80½	81
Galena	67¾	67¾
Rock Island	68¾	68¾
Harlem	20	20
Harlem preferred	50	50
Michigan Southern	21¾	21¾
Michigan Southern (preferred)	41¾	41¾
Michigan Southern (common)	20½	20½
Michigan Central	49¾	50
Tennessee 6 ℘ cent. bonds	42¾	
Cleveland & Toledo	27	27
Missouri 6s	41¾	42
Virginia 6s	50	50¼

Market—Firm; board improved.; 2d board buoyant.

CINCINNATI.—We quote from the *Gazette* of this morning:

A weakness in exchange was the only new feature of importance visible in the money market on Saturday. The rates for New York were not probably lower, the business having been transacted mainly at par, buying and ¼ premium selling, but toward the close some of the houses refused to allow over ¼ premium. This grows mainly out of the discrimination of New York against demand Treasury notes payable outside of that city. The Board of Control of the State Bank of Ohio has resolved to continue to pay specie. This will place Ohio currency on a footing with Indiana. Both are getting very scarce. The solution of that difficulty will probably be found in the passage of a law by Congress before the week closes, making Treasury notes a legal tender in the payment of debts, and as the laws of Congress, when not provisions, belong within the limits of the Federal Constitution, are above all other laws, will enable the Indiana State Bank to redeem its issues in Treasury notes, and hence it is thought the plan in some form may still be carried out, to the mutual advantage of the banks named in the programme and the people of the West.

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Exchange to-day has been decidedly weak. All the leading banks and Bankers' Exchange, made considerable concessions were made by some of them from the current rate on round lots. Sellers were glad to get par. Demand light.

GOLD.—Under the scarcity of currency gold has been dull. Holders were not willing to sell below 1, which as a general rule was the bid of buyers. We quote the rates nominal, buying at 1@1¼; selling 3@8; the latter by the brokers.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY.—A letter from Edmund Dwight, Esq., one of the ablest financiers in New York, on the subject of a national currency, will be found on the second page. Our financial readers will weigh its suggestions with great care and consideration.

NEW YORK.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day.

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	80½	81
Galena	67¾	67¾
Rock Island	68¾	68¾
Harlem	20	20
Harlem preferred	50	50
Michigan Southern	21¾	21¾
Michigan Southern (preferred)	41¾	41¾
Michigan Southern (common)	20½	20½
Michigan Central	49¾	50
Tennessee 6 ℘ cent. bonds	42¾	
Cleveland & Toledo	27	27
Missouri 6s	41¾	42
Virginia 6s	50	50¼

Market—Firm; board improved.; 2d board buoyant.

CINCINNATI.—We quote from the *Gazette* of this morning:

A weakness in exchange was the only new feature of importance visible in the money market on Saturday. The rates for New York were not probably lower, the business having been transacted mainly at par, buying and ¼ premium selling, but toward the close some of the houses refused to allow over ¼ premium. This grows mainly out of the discrimination of New York against demand Treasury notes payable outside of that city. The Board of Control of the State Bank of Ohio has resolved to continue to pay specie. This will place Ohio currency on a footing with Indiana. Both are getting very scarce.

Demand Treasury Notes constitute the currency now. This is handled freely by the bankers, and the idea of shaving it is not entertained. The fact it cannot be dispensed with, and it is doubtful from what rapidly from which Ohio and Indiana notes are disappearing, whether the amount of the $50,000,000 issue, that is likely to be kept out at the West, will be equal to the wants of business.

ST. LOUIS.—We quote from the *Democrat* of this morning:

Since the suspension of the New York banks, little has been done in the money market here, and up to this evening matters remain unsettled. We learn, however, that it is the determination of the banks of this city to open out on Monday morning, the 6th inst. with exchange at par cent. premium. Such a proposition is fair, and will be for Missouri paper, which, it is believed, will be accordingly taken in the course of the next two weeks. The great demand for Treasury notes—now nearly the only medium of exchange—to send into the interior in payment of the troops, together with the impossibility of procuring them with Missouri currency, will, of course, very much have already become the leading circulation of the West, and bankers in the country check on this city will, of course, instead of calling for coin, they have actually assumed the place of coin as a circulation, and through patriotic motives, aside from their interests, as the best of all securities, our people seem to be determined to uphold them. In this light the rush for Treasury notes overshadowing importance which is supposed to attach to it, and there being a great abundance of it in the country, those who have expected to realize immense profits from its portrait, and will stop at Wheeling on his way, to paint General Rosecrans. He designs returning home in the spring, when he will complete the orders given him by Congress some three years since, by painting the two remaining whole lengths, Generals Harrison and Tyler.

The departure of an artist whose fame is world-wide is not an ephemeral matter. Every movement in his life is invested with particular interest, especially when connected with the art in which he stands higher than any living artist of his time, perhaps, as far as his speciality—portrait painting—pertains. It is in this view of the case that we are warranted in presenting a few points in the life of Mr. Healey, illustrating his rapid advancement and the triumphs of the brush he has achieved, which belong not alone to himself but to the whole country.

Mr. Healey commenced the study of his art in the autumn of 1831, at Boston, his native city, acting under the advice of the illustrious artist, Thomas Sully. In 1833 his works attracted the attention of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, a patroness of art and a lady well known of late from her active sympathies with our soldiers, by which he was enabled in the spring of 1834 to visit Paris and pursue his studies, with the advantages of the Louvre at his command. In 1835 he went to Italy, the fountain head of art, where his quick perception in all matters pertaining to painting, and his innate love of his profession, soon discovered worthy models of study, a patient study of which resulted in his rapid advancement. His stay in Italy, however, was brief. In 1836 he went to London, where he remained some years, and painted the Duke of Sussex, Hume the historian, and other celebrities. Soon after the coronation of Victoria, an occasion in which Marshal Soult was conspicuous, Mr. Stevenson, our Minister, gave him a commission to paint a whole length of the Marshal. About the same time he painted Gen. Cass and Judge Story, which made so pleased his Majesty, Louis Phillippe, that he immediately gave the artist a sitting, and commanded him to paint Washington and many other distinguished American statesmen, as well as most of the royal family of England, for the Historical Gallery at Versailles. For a portrait of a lady exhibited in the Louvre in 1839, he received the gold medal, and in the year 1839 his picture of Webster replying to Hayne was purchased by the city of Boston for Faneuil Hall. At the Universal Exhibition of 1855 he exhibited his picture of Franklin negotiating the treaty of alliance between France and our struggling colonies, and received the highest medal yet awarded to an American artist. With this picture our readers are familiar. The ex-presidents painted by order of Congress, and the portraits of many of our own prominent citizens are well known to all lovers of art in this city, and do not need rehearsing at this time.

We have thus briefly spoken of the principal triumphs achieved by Mr. Healey as a portrait painter. Our citizens will congratulate him upon his successes and wish him a pleasant winter at Washington, and a safe return to his adopted home.

DESERTERS ARRESTED.—Two men, deserters from the army, were yesterday arrested by the police of the West Division. One was a man named Morrison, from Capt. McDermott's Irish regiment, now at Kenosha, and the other, Michael Hill of the Mechanic Fusiliers, at Camp Douglas. The latter has been away from quarters for some weeks, and a reward had been offered for his recovery. This was claimed by the city, yesterday evening, through Capt. Wm. Tuttle of the Second Precinct.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

PROVISIONS.—The market for all kinds of products is dull, and the tendency is downward. The sales were:—300 brls Mess Pork at $9.00; 200 brls do at $9.07½; 200 brls do at $9.12½; 200 brls do at $9.25; 300 brls do at $9.37½; 200 brls do at $9.50; 200 brls do at $9.62½; 200 brls do at $9.75; 300 brls do at $9.87½; 200 brls do at $9.90; 200 brls do at $9.95; 200 tcs country bottle-rendered Lard at 6½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 2,833. Market dull at previous prices. Sales were:

20 Hogs averaging 200 lbs. at		$3.20
20 " " 200 "		3.00
20 " " 200 "		3.00
20 " " 200 "		3.00
20 " " 200 "		3.00
20 " " 200 "		3.00
45 " " 200 "		3.00
45 " " 200 "		3.00
100 " " 200 "		3.00
20 " " 200 "		3.00
20 " " 200 "		2.75
20 " " 200 "		2.75
140 " " 200 lbs.		2.75
20 " " 200 "		2.75

80 Hogs at $2.50@2.75, dividing on 200 lbs.

FLOUR—Received, 2,399 brls. Sales, 750 brls "Wallace" Mills spring extra and 200 brls "Cedar Rapids" do at $5.70; 200 brls "Forge Mills" do on p. t.; 100 brls "Goodwin's Imperial" on p. t.

WHEAT—Received, 25,103 bu. Market dull and declined 1c ℘ bushel. Sales, 5,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 69½c; 2,000 bu do at 69c; 400 bu No 2 Spring in store at 66c; 4,000 bu do at 64½c; 5,000 bu do at 64½c; 2,000 bu do at 65c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 59c; 400 bu do at 61c; 800 bags Spring by sample at 65c on track.

CORN—Received, 14,436 bu. Market dull and neglected. Sales, 400 bu